"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light south to southwest winds.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—Serious disturbances took place at Valencia, Spain, growing out of general dissatisfaction concerning the new budget proposals, and troops were in fierce engagements with mobs, many persons being wounded. The counsel and relatives of Capt. Dreyfus arrived at Rennes, and to-day he will receive a written statement of the proceedings in his case. The commander of the French cruiser Sfax in an interview praised the self-control of Capt. Dreyfus on the voyage to France. The Socialist opposition to the Belgian Electoral Reform bill led to further violent demonstrations. Germany's approval of the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal was officially announced at The Hague. M. Charles Victor Cherbuliez, the novelist, critic, and member of the French Academy, died in Paris.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A serious fire in Summit, N. J., yesterday resulted in a loss of $150,000.

A call for the Democratic National Committee to meet at Chicago July 20 has been issued.

In a collision of trolley cars near Pittsburg two persons were killed and five were seriously wounded.

A surplus of nearly $2,000,000 was left from the pension appropriation after paying claims for the fiscal year.

Troops have arrived at Carterville, Ill., the scene of the strikers' outbreaks, and no further disturbances have occurred.

The general strike of the packing house employes in Chicago has been called off by the men, who feel the necessity of complete organization before attempting to enforce their demands. All action has been deferred until September.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan has written a letter to Secretary Alger denying the authenticity of the recently published interview, and declaring his loyalty to President McKinley, though he disapproves of the war in the Philippines.

Heavy rains continue in Texas, and the floods are spreading. Almost $5,000,000 in property has been destroyed, and from the number of persons missing but nine bodies have been found. Over 2,000 road bridges are washed away, and railroads have abandoned all efforts to move trains.

Page 2.

Several Illinois and Ohio Democrats held a conference with Mr. Bryan in Chicago.

Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported Saturday and Sunday among the United States troops at Santiago.

The Agricultural Department has adopted the moving picture device for the purpose of experiments in the study of plant life.

The arrangement of the Mexican Government with leading German and American bankers for conversion of the National debt, has been definitely signed.

Coroner Bausch discharged yesterday the three women arrested in connection with the death of E. Fox Leonard, who succumbed to opium poisoning.

The excursion of the Social Labor Union on Saturday resulted in serious suffering to several thousand persons who were kept from their homes all that night and much of yesterday, as well as in the death by shooting of Etta Reichbach.

James R. Sovereign, ex-General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, caused excitement at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday by his description of the action of Gen. Merriam in the disturbed Coeur d'Alene district.

In a row among excursionists from this city at Union Hill Grove, New Jersey, yesterday, two New Jersey constables were roughly handled, and two citizens were knocked senseless. One of the constables had part of his eye torn away, and the other was stabbed in the neck. The entire bar at the grove, with all its fixtures, was demolished.

Page 3.

A Cuban General who is dissatisfied with American rule is said to be the leader of a royalist movement in the island.

A vigorous debate, in which sharp language was used, took place in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, last night, when ex-Assemblyman B. J. Wright spoke on "The United Workingmen's League."

Salvenio and Nicolo Tocci, the Italian twin brothers, who were arrested Saturday night for homicide, escaped some time during the night from the prison of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were confined. Nicolo was later captured in Central Park, but Salvenio was still at large at a late hour last night.

Prof. J. G. Schurman returned to Manila from a tour of the Southern Philippine Islands, and reported that the natives were in favor of an American protectorate, but too much afraid of Aguinaldo to express such sentiments openly. Gen. Lawton and Prof. Worcester visited the principal towns of the Province of Cavite to inaugurate the local governments. The public schools in Manila will be opened to-day.

Page 4.

The police last night raided the Pickwick Hotel at Coney Island. Ninety-seven prisoners were taken.

The day at Coney Island was quiet, except for a disturbance created by a new policeman, who rang a fire alarm by mistake, and then lost his way back to the station house.

Page 5.

Bicycle races were held at Newark, N. J., yesterday under the auspices of the New Jersey Racing Association.

Page 7.

The Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva has made a report on experiments made to determine the mechanism of death by electricity.

Page 10.

Frederick Lundy, Assistant Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Post Office, was arrested yesterday for robbing the mails.

During a fight yesterday between Mike O'Donald, an ex-convict, and John S. Murphy the former's left eye was gouged out. He may die.

Reports received by the Bureau of Navigation at Washington indicate that shipbuilding in this country has increased during the past fiscal year.

A movement is on foot under the direction of Prof. C. J. Fairchild of the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary to establish in this city a new form of model tenement.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
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CHICAGO SANITARY CANAL.

Prof. Abbe Says Its Effect on the Lake Levels Will be Unimportant.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the United States Weather Bureau has been making a study of the rainfall and the outflow of the great lakes which is of particular interest in connection with the opening of the Chicago sanitary canal. Speaking of the estimated 10,000 cubic feet a second as the probable outflow at Chicago, Prof. Abbe says:

"The effect on the general level of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, which are practically the same body of water, will be to increase the present outflow about three inches annually, so that the future outflow will be about seventy instead of sixty-seven inches a year.

"The effect upon the depth of water and navigation in Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and on the outflow of Lakes St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, will be barely appreciable and of no practical importance whatever in comparison with the uncertainty, the variability, and the great importance of the rainfall and evaporation.

"This slight drain upon Lake Michigan will be supplied by Lakes Superior and Huron, without affecting the surface level of St. Clair or Erie by more than a small fraction of an inch.

DREYFUS AMONG FRIENDS

Prisoner's Counsel and Relatives Gathering at Rennes.

HIS COMPOSURE REMARKABLE

He Attributes His Condemnation to Anti-Jewish Feeling, and Says His Judges Were Deceived.

PARIS, July 2.—As the outcome of the Government's prudence, all France remains tranquil. Maitres Demange and Labori, with M. Mathieu Dreyfus and his wife, arrived this evening at Rennes. The town is quite tranquil.

Maitre Labori, who will defend Capt. Dreyfus before the court-martial, has never yet seen him. Mme. Dreyfus has only obtained permission to visit her husband thrice weekly for an hour. To-morrow Maitre Demange will give him a written statement of all that has happened, and fully explain the situation.

His composure is the theme of all tongues. It seems that in the train one of the officers began to read a newspaper, but although Dreyfus had not seen a paper since he left France, he did not display the slightest interest.

He speaks very little, and seems to suffer a partial paralysis of speech owing to his long silence. Even on board the Sfax he had to communicate with the officers by writing. He is credited, on good authority, with the following utterance:

"My condemnation and sentence were the symbol of anti-Jewish odium. My judges were involuntarily deceived. May my undeserved expiation put an end to all racial or religious feuds in the army and in that France which I have passionately loved and served."

The Prince of Monaco has written Mme. Dreyfus a sympathetic letter, inviting her husband to sojourn at his chateau after the acquittal, which, in the judgment of the Prince, is certain to be pronounced.

RENNES, July 2.—Mme. Dreyfus had a third interview with her husband this afternoon. She found him much better. He received her with smiles instead of tears. Overdoses of quinine while on Devil's Island left him with a serious indigestion. He expresses himself convinced that he will be acquitted.

CAPT. DREYFUS ON THE SFAX.

Commander of the French Cruiser Praises His Self-Control—Ill-Treatment Alleged.

PARIS, July 2.—Capt. Coffinieres de Nordeck, commander of the French cruiser Sfax, which brought Capt. Dreyfus to France, says, in an interview published to-day, that he was struck by the immense power of self-control displayed by Dreyfus during the voyage. The prisoner's attitude throughout was "one of irony and disdain."

He had been suffering severely from seasickness when he was transferred to the Sfax, but he walked with firm tread, and, during the entire trip across the Atlantic, never showed a sign of weakness or nervousness.

Capt. Dreyfus was ignorant of the fact that a new court-martial awaited him and remained in ignorance during the first part of the voyage. When he was finally informed, not a muscle of his face moved. He merely said: "I have no ill-will toward anybody. I shall be glad to re-enter the army, which I have never ceased to love."

He did not allude to the subject again during the voyage. Most of the time he passed in reading.

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Brest says:

"'Dreyfus was guarded on board the Sfax like a wild beast. He was isolated like a cholera-stricken patient. If the cruiser had foundered, he would have gone to his grave believing that Gen. de Boisdeffre was his courageous friend and champion and altogether ignorant that such a man as Col. Picquart exists."

The Dramatic Landing of Dreyfus.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. G. W. Stevens, in The Daily Mail this morning, thus describes the scene at Rennes when Dreyfus arrived:

"Nine hours of watching and two minutes of seeing, but the two minutes were worth the watching, for it was the best conceived, neatest, and quickest bit of stage management in the history of the French Government. You rubbed your eyes and wondered if it were real. At a word you would almost have resumed watching again. Bravo, Messieurs the authorities!"

Dreyfus Disturbances at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, July 2.—There were slight disturbances here to-day growing out of discussions regarding the Dreyfus affair. The police made several arrests.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BELGIUM.

Socialist Opposition to Electoral Reform Provokes More Violence.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—The Socialists organized demonstrations to-day in this city, in Liege, and in Alost against the Electoral Reform bill. There were no serious disorders except at Alost, where the police charged with drawn swords, wounding ten persons. It is reported that a Commissioner of Police at Liege received several blows from an umbrella.

LIEGE, July 2.—On the dispersal of the Civic Guard this morning after the usual parade, 250 guardsmen proceeded to the Socialist Club, carrying arms reversed, as a sign of capitulation. They greeted an invitation to return to quarters with derisive whistling. On a meeting being organized in the clubhouse several guards spoke in condemnation of the Electoral Reform bill, and pledged themselves to continue the agitation. Others addressed the crowd from the club balcony. One said:

"Our cry used to be 'Le Roi et la patrie,' but if the King fails in his duty we shall cry only 'Vive la patrie.'"

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETINGS.

Six Services Attended by Many Thousands of Worshippers.

OCEAN GROVE, July 2.—The six services held to-day on the camp grounds attracted thousands of worshippers from all parts of the country. The young people's and holiness meetings were held at 9 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Lowrie conducted the meeting for the young people in the temple, and the Devotional Committee of the Camp Meeting Association took charge of the holiness meeting in Janes's Memorial Tabernacle.

There were over 4,000 present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Bishop Fitz Gerald was in charge. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Curts of Cincinnati, manager of the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House for the West. It was a patriotic discourse, in the course of which Dr. Curts referred to the achievements of our soldiers and sailors in the recent war with Spain, and said that God had a hand in our victories.

There were nearly 2,000 scholars in attendance upon the three departments of the Sabbath school. The surf meeting on the beach at 6 P. M. was participated in by fully 10,000 worshippers. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. S. L. Bowman of New York City.

A College Professor Drowned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2.—Dr. Paul M. Jones, Professor of Biology in Vanderbilt University, this city, was drowned while bathing at Wood's Holl, Mass., to-day. Dr. Jones was Secretary of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

FRENCH BOAT ELUDES PURSUIT

British Customs Vessel and Cruiser Return to St. John's Without Catching the Nouvelle Ecosse.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—The British special service vessel Columbine and the colonial cruiser Fiona, which left St. John's last Tuesday under orders to chase and seize the French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse, which put to sea from Cape Broyle, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, after being seized by the colonial customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws, returned here to-day, having failed to catch or sight her. It is believed now that she has gone on to the Grand Banks and is engaged in fishing.

To-morrow the Colonial Government will call upon the French Commodore to pledge her surrender on her return.

The Nouvelle Ecosse arrived at Cape Broyle from the Grand Banks last Monday, in quest of herring bait. She was seized by the customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws. A revenue officer was placed in charge, but the crew attacked him, got the ship to sea, threw him into a boat, and left the coast.

This vessel is said to be only one of a large fleet of French fishing craft which have been securing bait surreptitiously, and she has repeatedly refused to notice the warnings of the colonial revenue cutter Fiona. Just now she has no register, as that is in the hands of the Newfoundland customs officials. Her performances have greatly incensed the people of the colony, who intend to raise the whole question of the enforcement of the bait act, recently revived by the Government of Sir James Winter.

BIG FIRE IN SUMMIT.

Loss of $150,000 in a New Jersey Town—Many Families Made Homeless.

SUMMIT, N. J., July 2.—The most destructive fire in the history of this place started at 3 o'clock this morning, and resulted in a loss of $150,000. It is suspected that it was of incendiary origin, as the block in which it occurred has been on fire five times in the last year. Twenty families were rendered homeless, and the business of the place is seriously interrupted.

Shortly before 3 o'clock fire was discovered in the barn in the rear of a house owned by V. Vicari, on Union Avenue. The headquarters of the local Fire Department are almost directly across the street, and in a few moments the firemen were at work. A high east wind prevailed, however, and before they were fairly ready to fight the blaze, the fire had communicated to the two-story frame building on the front of the lot. This was a jump of fully sixty feet. This building is one of ten two and three story frame structures occupied as stores and dwellings in the upper stories. The fire burned fiercely, and soon got entirely beyond the control of the firemen, destroying the whole row. It next jumped to the Agate Block of five buildings on Union Avenue, owned by William C. Sheldon. This was entirely destroyed. Flying embers carried by the high wind alighted on houses adjoining the block on Summit Avenue. These were also burned.

About 100 persons who lived in the apartments over the stores were driven to the street in their night clothes, and saved practically nothing. There were several narrow escapes and gallant rescues by firemen and citizens, but no one was seriously injured. The burned buildings have long been looked upon as firetraps, and very little insurance was written on them by the insurance companies. The owners of the stores were S. Katz, V. Vicari, Frank Hellquist, William Sheldon, Charles Reeve, Joseph Campbell, and S. Wright.

The fire has caused a great deal of anxiety in this place, as the residents fear a return of a siege of incendiary fires such as threw them into a state of panic at about this time last year.

The police authorities, who are investigating the fire, say that, although the burned district is near to the railroad tracks, there is no possibility that it was started by a spark from a passing engine, as the wind was not in the right direction. It is possible that tramps sleeping in the barn may have started the fire.

PROPOSED COFFIN COMBINE.

Casketmakers Intend to Unite with a Capital of $25,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Word has been received here of the formation of a combine of manufacturers of coffins, with a proposed capitalization of $25,000,000. The promoter is C. William Chappel of Rochester, and the nucleus is the National Casket Company of New York, with a three-million-dollar capital.

Among the firms which it is contemplated to include are the Stein Manufacturing Company, Rochester; Chicago Coffin Company, Chase, Maxwell & Co., Oneida; Hamilton, Lemmon, Arnold & Co., Pittsburg; Indianapolis Coffin Company, Louisville Coffin Company, Nashville Burial Company, Colorado Casket Company, Omaha Casket Company, Iowa Casket Company, Des Moines, Iawo, and the Muskingum Coffin Company, Zanesville, Ohio.

TRAVELERS FIGHT THE TRUSTS.

The Western Movement May End in Opposition to the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—It was given out at the Commercial Travelers' headquarters here to-day that organizers from Iowa would arrive in Indianapolis next week to push the movement for the purpose of forcing the National Administration, through Attorney General Griggs, to take action against the growth of trusts, which have thrown out of employment 25,000 commercial travelers. In the event of nothing being done in that direction, it is proposed to inaugurate a movement against the renomination of President McKinley next year.

The traveling men refuse to disclose the details of their plan until they have obtained a membership of 50,000, which they believe can be accomplished in a few months. The Indiana men say the movement started at Des Moines two weeks ago, and that the club there already has 700 members. Men are said to be at work in Chicago organizing the Illinois branch. It is asserted that inside of another month organizers will be at work in a dozen States. The organization is expected to be secret, for fear of retaliatory action by the big trusts.

THE MEXICAN DEBT CONVERTED.

Contract with German and American Bankers Definitely Signed.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The Official Gazette of the Federal Government to-day prints a statement regarding the conversion of the public debt in Europe by Finance Minister Limantour. The final contract was signed by the representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, the banking house of Bleichroeder in Berlin, the National Bank of Mexico, and the Dresden and Deutsche Banks of Germany. The bond issue is to be £22,700,000 at 5 per cent., redeemable in forty-five years. Thirteen million pounds sterling of the loan will be taken at 96, less 1 per cent. for commission, and the remainder as an option at 97, less 1 per cent. for commission, the option to hold until March 1, 1900. Finance Minister Limantour cables:

"I consider that the arrangement concluded is satisfactory, especially as it assures the co-operation of the most powerful European and American firms. It raises Mexican funds to the rank of international securities of the first order. It enables us to get rid of the mortgage on the Tehuantepec Railroad; it restores to our use the deposits formerly held by the house of Bleichroeder, and it means a saving approximately of £130,000 yearly, which at the present exchange rate is $1,300,000."

Acting Finance Minister Nunes has cabled President Diaz's and his own congratulations to Minister Limantour. The contract has now been definitely signed.

TROOPS ARE AT CARTERVILLE.

Protests from Miners and Citizens Against Their Presence—Strikers Make No Further Outbreak.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—The troops ordered by Acting Gov. Warder to proceed to Carterville—Company C of Carbondale, Capt. Eugene Barton commanding, and Company F of Mount Vernon, Capt. Neil Pavey commanding, all of the Fourth Infantry, and all under command of Col. Lewis E. Bennett, Fourth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, arrived at Carterville this afternoon. Col. James C. Culver, commanding the Fifth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, arrived at Carterville this afternoon, not in his military capacity, but as the personal representative of Acting Gov. Warder, and to keep him fully advised on the state of affairs.

This afternoon Acting Governor Warder received a dispatch from Capt. J. H. Barton, commanding Company C of Carbondale, saying no clashes occurred between the miners of Carterville last night, but that Superintendent Brush is still shut up in his coal works and surrounded by an armed mob.

Early this morning Acting Governor Warder received the following telegram from W. D. Ryan, secretary of the United Mine Workers of Illinois:

"In the name of 30,000 United Mine Workers of Illinois, I protest against State troops being sent to Carterville. The Sheriff has not been here for twenty-four hours, and certainly he would be here if the situation demanded his presence."

Soon after the following dispatch was received by the Acting Governor from the Mayor and other citizens of Carterville:

"We understand that militia has been ordered to Carterville. Militia are not needed and the citizens protest."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—A dispatch from Carterville, Ill., says:

This afternoon a delegation of merchants and property owners called on Col. Culver to protest against the presence of the troops and to ask their withdrawal. The members of the delegation stated that Sheriff Gray had not exhausted his resources to prevent a conflict, and that he did not even attempt to raise a posse; furthermore, that he was not at the scene of the trouble more than three hours during the two days it lasted.

At the meeting of the leading merchants of the town Saturday night $450 was raised to defray the expenses of sending away the non-union miners in the Brush shaft. The negroes have expressed their willingness to go, and had it not been for the arrival of the militia to-day it is said that within forty-eight hours not one of the negroes would be in the mine.

EXPLOSIONS HEARD NEAR PANA.

Last of the Negro Colony of Miners Are Sent Away.

PANA, Ill., July 2.—This city was thrown into a turmoil last night by repeated gunshot explosions in the Springside and Penwell mining districts and by two heavy discharges of dynamite in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway shops. Immediate investigation was made by the police, but they were unsuccessful in finding the origin of the explosions or in capturing the parties doing the shooting.

The last of the negro colony of fully 1,000 brought here by operators during the last ten months to supplant union men departed last night on tickets furnished by Gov. Tanner. All the mines are closed, and the mules have been hoisted therefrom and placed on pasture. The operators claim that the pits are closed indefinitely. However, it is reported that when repairs under way at Springside and Pana mines are completed, these pits will be opened with union men.

John Hicklin, a negro barber, was waited on last night and ordered to leave the city in five days. He appealed to Mayor Gorman for protection, claiming the lives of himself and family were in jeopardy.

NO STRIKE IN STOCK YARDS.

Chicago Packing House Men Will Organize Before Proceeding.

CHICAGO, July 2.—There will be no general strike of packing house employes at present. The opinion prevailed at to-day's mass meeting of the employes that the time was not yet ripe, and that the interests of the men would be best conserved by waiting until an organization could be perfected.

The first move in that direction was made at the meeting. An organization known as the Packing House Employes' Union was formed and over 500 men became members. By September the union is expected to have a membership of 15,000, and, if by that time the demands of the men for better working hours and increased wages are not complied with, it was said a general tie-up of the packing houses would be ordered.

THE STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

It Has Not Yet Materialized to Any Considerable Degree.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—The strike at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Company, which was expected to assume large proportions to-night, did not materialize to any great extent. Statements were made by the leaders of both sides.

F. M. Shafter, who represents the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, said: "We are satisfied with the results to-day. We have made progress; there have been no disturbances and the amalgamated men who are making the fight feel much encouraged. There have been many accessions to our ranks, and the fight for the recognition of union men can be said to be well started."

General Superintendent W. B. Corey of the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Company had this to say: "We are operating our plants with the usual forces. There are as many men at work in the mills as there usually are on Sunday nights. The men not in the mills are those that have been discharged."

Both statements were made after the men had reported for duty and the work of the night was well under way. Both sides claim to be satisfied; the company because it feels assured that the attempted strike is a failure; the association because it has gained many new members and expects to secure many more during the Fourth of July holiday.

The situation at the mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co.; at Etna, and Moorhead Brothers & Co., at Sharpsburg, remains unchanged.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Call for a Meeting at Chicago July 20 Is Issued.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Acting Secretary J. G. Johnson of the Democratic National Committee, under the direction of ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, who in turn was advised by Chairman J. K. Jones, to-day issued a call for a meeting of the committee at the Sherman House, Chicago, on July 20. The call is as follows:

At an informal conference of the Democratic National Committee, held at St. Louis on May 25, 1899, to which you were invited, and which was attended by about one-half of the committee, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that it was deemed advisable that the committee should meet at an early day in formal session to consider matters relating to party organization and other questions pending of importance to the party, and suggesting that the meeting be held in Chicago on July 20, 1899, which resolution the Chairman of the conference, (ex-Gov. Stone,) was directed to forward to Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, for his consideration and action. This resolution was accordingly forwarded to Senator Jones, who is now absent from the country under the direction of his physician, and he having concurred in the suggestion of the conference, has authorized and directed me, as Acting Secretary of the committee, in the temporary absence in Alaska of C. A. Walsh, the regular Secretary, to call the committee together. You are therefore hereby notified that the Democratic National Committee will meet in formal session in the ladies' ordinary of the Sherman House, Chicago, at 11 A. M., Thursday, July 20, at which meeting you are earnestly invited to be present.

J. G. JOHNSON,
Acting Secretary.

DENIAL BY GOV. PINGREE

Alleged Interview Disavowed in a Letter to Secretary Alger.

NOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Would Be Pleased to Support Him Again, Though Opposed to the War in the Philippines.

DETROIT, July 2.—Gov. Pingree to-night dispatched a letter to Secretary Alger in relation to the criticisms of the Secretary and the numerous comments recently published concerning the agreement made by the Governor to support Gen. Alger in his campaign for the United States Senatorship. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear General—I subscribe to a clipping bureau, and I have within the past few days been receiving large numbers of clippings from newspapers published in every part of the country containing what purports to be an interview with me, in which criticisms of the present Administration are put in my mouth. I am astonished at the circulation and credence which this alleged interview has received. I would not take cognizance of it were it not for the fact that it seems to have been so widely circulated, and also for the reason that there are many people who have yet to learn that what are termed political news and opinion are as unreliable, inaccurate, and prejudiced as the newspaper man's ingenuity and cunning can make them.

"It did not seem to me necessary to deny the interview. I would not now give it any thought whatever were it not for the fact that it is made the basis of a petty and mean-spirited attack upon you, which is, however, but a natural product of small-calibre intellects. The interview to which I have referred is a pure fabrication. There is not a single sentence in it which was spoken by me. It is the invention of a reporter, who may or may not have been acting upon instructions from his chief.

"I have at different times expressed my opinion of the necessity for the war in the Philippines. I have, in common with thousands of others in the country, disapproved of it, and have had no hesitation in giving my views whenever I have been asked for them. I voted for Mr. McKinley, and I have had no cause whatever to regret it. If he is a candidate again I will take pleasure in giving him my support.

"It has always seemed to me that the criticism by New York newspapers of the management of the War Department has amounted to a condemnation, not only of the President, but of the entire Cabinet. It is well known that no important step is taken without the concurrence, or at least the advice, of the President and the Cabinet. I am well satisfied that the attack upon the War Department is nothing but a cunningly conceived plot to create a vacancy to be filled by a New York politician. Already the New York newspapers are discussing the distribution of the patronage of the department. The other papers in the country have simply repeated what the New York newspapers have said. Of course, it is not surprising that Senator McMillan and his 'Me, too,' Senator Burrows, have joined in the contemptible scheme to discredit and defame the War Department.

"In so far as the alleged 'alliance' with you is concerned, I can freely and frankly say that none has been made. Many of you are already aware, I simply proffered you my support in your candidacy for United States Senator, and only wanted to know whether you were in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States permitting the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. I was glad to be advised by you that you favored the restriction of 'trusts,' but neither of these things was made a condition of my support, in common with thousands of other Michigan people, I merely offered to assist you. If anything, I have profited by it politically, because the American people detest cowardly methods of fighting.

"The language which is attributed to me in the false interview, in which I am made to criticise and abuse the Administration, should have condemned the interview as a fabrication at once. But even more absurd is the statement made by the press that I am an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for President at the next National Convention, that you have made an alliance with me, and that therefore you have practically declared your opposition to President McKinley, and should retire from his Cabinet.

"Of course such a statement is too silly to be entitled to serious attention. It is sufficient to say to you that I have not and never did entertain the remotest intention of becoming a candidate for the Presidency. The story is only another invention of Michigan newspapers.

"I think the time is not far distant when public opinion will compel newspapers to be fair and decent in their treatment of men in public life. Until it does, I am convinced that the only course to pursue is to ignore their malicious attacks. Attempts to correct their reports only result in provoking a more liberal outpouring of editorial venom.

"After all, it is well to remember that a newspaper represents the opinion of only one man, and that that opinion is usually influenced by every motive except a desire to do full justice. The time is not far distant when the people will awake to this fact, and when they do there will be a radical change in the policy of conducting the newspapers of the country, and especially in their treatment of public men.

"Regretting if the unwarrantable liberties taken with my name have caused you any embarrassment, I am, yours, very sincerely,

"HAZEN S. PINGREE."

FORCED TO EAT HUMAN FLESH.

Letter from Kotzebue Country, Alaska, Tells a Story of Cannibalism.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 2.—Capt. Hans Svenson to-day received a letter from Olaf Jorgensen, at Majonino, in the Kotzebue Sound Country, telling another terrible story of cannibalism there. Jorgensen, Peter Martin, and August Olsen, two other sailors hailing from Stockholm, together with twenty others, went to the Kotzebue country last September from Seattle. The letter incloses one to Jorgensen's mother, in Stockholm, which Martin, in some roundabout manner, succeeded in mailing at St. Michael, where he is now lying at the point of death, unable to give an account of what he and his fellows suffered.

Jorgensen's letter to his mother must have been written some days before he penned his creed to Svensen, as it is more lucid. After explaining how he and his colleagues separated from the rest of the Argonauts and went prospecting on their own account, with dogs and sledges, he tells how they got lost in December last. Their provisions were stolen by wild beasts, and by January last they had nothing left but a few sides of bacon.

"Hunger soon stalked among us," added Jorgensen, "and you have not even a faint idea what it means among a gang of hopeless men, desperate in the extreme. A dozen of my party died in thirty days, and we then began to cast lots for healthy human flesh. There are only four of us alive, but all are too weak to travel, excepting Martin, who will try to mail this letter and obtain relief. But I suppose the latter will be too late."

Capt. Svensen said this evening that it would be useless to send relief to Jorgensen in the unknown section of the Kotzebue country, as he and his companions must be dead by this time.

James B. Dill Recovering.

ORANGE, N. J., July 2.—James B. Dill, who is ill at his home in East Orange, is on the way to recovery. He is resting easily and Dr. Moffat says the typhoid symptoms have all disappeared and he has no fear of their returning. He says Mr. Dill's recovery will be steady.

FATAL STREET CAR WRECK.

Collision Near Pittsburg on an Electric Line—Two Killed and Five Seriously Wounded.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—As a result of a street car collision to-night on the road of the Monongahela Traction Company, two persons are dead, five seriously injured, and ten others more or less hurt.

The dead are: O. C. Opsion of 4,741 Friendship Avenue, this city, and W. H. Kirkland, motorman, of Braddock.

The seriously injured are H. H. Smith, tailor, Pittsburg, hurt internally; Mrs. Annie Lawlor, Pittsburg, back badly crushed; Miss Jennie Cosby, Columbus, Ohio, arm and side crushed; Al Repert, Allegheny, cut about the head and injured internally; Miss Armstrong, right leg broken; Mrs. Shidler of 1,003 Viceroy Street, badly bruised.

The accident happened on a steep grade near High Bridge. The two cars in collision were heavily loaded with passengers returning home from Kennywood Park. Motorman Griffith stopped his car near the bottom of the hill to get a drink of water at a spring near by. He had hardly left his car when the electric current, for some reason as yet unexplained, was shut off, leaving the car in darkness.

Motorman Kirkland with his car followed shortly afterward, and as the foremost car was in darkness it could not be seen until too late to check the speed.

The rear car crashed into the other with terrific force, almost telescoping it.

Mr. Opsion was standing on the rear platform of the first car, and received the full force of the crash. Both of his legs were cut off, and his skull crushed. He lived but a short time. Kirkland was badly mangled, his head and body being crushed. He lived about an hour.

The scene of the accident is a considerable distance from the city, and it was some time before proper medical assistance could be rendered the injured. In the meantime the greatest excitement prevailed. Many women and children were among the passengers, and their cries and shrieks were appalling. Nearly everybody on the two cars received some kind of an injury, but those mentioned above are believed to be all that were hurt in any way seriously.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

J. T. Carr, Who Rowed in Poughkeepsie Races, the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—A collision of electric cars occurred to-night on the Willow Grove Division of the Union Traction Company, near Branchtown, on the extreme northern edge of the city. A young man named J. T. Carr, a reporter for The Evening Bulletin, was killed, and several others were badly injured.

A car had lost the trolley pole and becoming darkened was not seen by the car which followed, and the latter crashed into the former while going at full speed. Carr was on the rear platform of the first car.

Herbert Fitzgerald, a passenger, and William Alexander, the motorman of the car, were seriously injured, and three or four others sustained severe bruises or contusions. Carr was about nineteen years of age. He was a student of the University of Pennsylvania, and pulled the bow oar in the Freshman eight at Poughkeepsie last week.

A MUTINY ON THE PANTHER?

Reports from Philadelphia Say Men Complained of Food and Deserted—Seamen Placed in Irons.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—There is a rumor current here to the effect that a mutiny developed on the cruiser Panther, now at the League Island Navy Yard, while on her way from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to this port, and that it was necessary to place twenty-four men in irons.

According to the story, while the Panther was at San Juan, in command of Capt. George C. Rector, the greater portion of her crew rebelled against the food and asked to be transferred elsewhere. Several desertions occurred, and the departure of the cruiser, it is said, was hastened for fear that she would be so seriously crippled from this cause that she, when her time came, would be unable to leave.

On the voyage home it became necessary to place a number of the crew in confinement, although there was no open or violent breach of discipline manifested. It is stated that the insubordination has been reported to the Navy Department, but no information regarding the affair could be gleaned to-day from the navy yard officials nor from the officers of the Panther.

SURPLUS OF PENSION MONEY.

Nearly Two Million Dollars Left After Paying Claims for the Fiscal Year Just Ended.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In some of the orations that will be delivered on the Fourth of July, undoubtedly a good deal will be said voicing the disgust of the pension attorneys because the Pension Commissioner has got through the fiscal year, ended June 30, without spending all the money appropriated to be available in that year for pensions. The Congress of last year authorized the expenditure by the Pension Commissioner of $141,233,830, and he has only spent $139,394,032.04, thus leaving in the Treasury $1,839,797.96, which might have been given out if the laws had been disregarded, and the persons who try to circumvent them had not been closely looked after.

This is a saving of nearly $2,000,000, and when the Government has so many ways for money to go, it is not considered an insignificant sum. Yet it has not been saved by denying any rightful claimant. The machinery of the Pension Bureau, as has been repeatedly asserted, is organized to grant pensions. When refusal and not permission is the answer of the office, the presumption is safe that the claim is exceedingly imperfect or fraudulent. The proportion of admitted cases is large, and the tendency of the law has been too strong to lessen the guards against improper pensions, a tendency which pension attorneys have sometimes been accused of encouraging through Congressional action.

The deduction from the report of expenditures by the Pension Bureau for the fiscal year would be that the top notch has been reached. The last Congress, under the impression that the high-water mark had not been touched, appropriated for the year 1899-1900 the increased sum of $145,233,830. Obviously it was allowing about $5,000,000 too much.

Of course, the Spanish war applicants had to be considered, and they may increase the rolls a little, when such commands as the District of Columbia volunteers qualify, rank and file, almost without exception, to become pensioners. At the same time the decrease of the pension roll by natural causes is greater from year to year, and it is doubtful whether the Spanish heroes who qualify to be put on the roll will swell up the list again until it costs so much as $140,000,000. The pension sharks will do their level best to keep up the procession, but it will be attended with some difficulty.

AUTOMOBILES AS MAIL WAGONS.

Used with Great Success in Collecting Mail in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 2.—The first attempt ever made in the United States to collect mail with an automobile was made in this city to-night. It was a great success, mail from forty boxes, covering a territory six miles in length, was collected in less than one-half the time necessary to cover the same route with a horse and wagon.

The experiment will be continued, and if it proves as great a success as anticipated a number of automobiles will be placed in regular commission in connection with the postal service in this and other cities.

Bicycle Collisions May End in Death.

BUFFALO, July 2.—George Bates, forty-two years old, and George Shulet, nineteen years old, were taken to the hospital to-day with fractured skulls. Both men were riding bicycles, and were thrown from their wheels in collisions. It is said at the hospital to-night that both will die.

DEATH IN TEXAS FLOODS

Nine Bodies Have Been Found and Numbers Are Missing.

HEAVY RAINS STILL CONTINUE

Millions of Dollars in Property Destroyed—Over Two Thousand Wagon Road Bridges Washed Away.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 2.—There is no improvement in the distressing situation in the extensive flooded districts of Central and Southern Texas. On the contrary, the inundation is growing worse. There have been continuous and heavy rainfalls during the past twenty-four hours, which have added to the already unprecedented volumes of water in the rivers and creeks of the richest agricultural region in the State. There seems to be no end to the rainfall.

The sea of water now extends from the north central part of the State to the Gulf, a distance of 300 miles and more, and with an average width of about seventy-five miles. The great flood began nearly a week ago, and the suffering of the people in the inaccessible localities, who are completely cut off from communication with the outside world, must be severe. Every possible effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate men, women, and children thus situated, and all day to-day rescuers plied the turbulent waters in improvised boats and rafts, picking up the stranded people and conveying them to higher land.

Railroad officials can do nothing to improve the situation. More costly bridges are reported to have been swept away to-day, among them being that of the Missouri, Kansas and

EXCURSION IN BAD LUCK

Death and Suffering Mar the Social Labor Union's Outing.

PASS THE NIGHT AT IDLEWILD

Three Thousand Pleasure Seekers Wait in Vain for Steamer—Shooting of Etta Reichbach.

One of the most unfortunate excursions that ever left New York was that given by the Social Labor Union, an east side organization, on Saturday. It resulted in serious suffering to several thousand people, who were kept from their homes all Saturday night and much of yesterday, in the accidental death by shooting of Etta Reichbach of 153 Suffolk Street, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, and in distress and anxiety to hundreds of families.

The Social Labor Union excursion is an annual event. Its objective point was Idlewild, a place on the Sound, about twenty-five miles from the city where there are a grove and the usual equipment of dancing pavilions, saloon, lunch house, play ground, shooting gallery, and pier. The steamers Colchester and Bay Queen of the Myers Excursion Company were engaged to carry the excursionists. It is said the excursion company agreed to carry and bring back six boat loads of people, running each boat three round trips.

More than 10,000 people went. The first load was taken by the Tolchester at 8 o'clock Saturday morning from the foot of Market Street. By 1 o'clock it was seen that the steamers could not carry all who were yet waiting to go, and the surplus pleasure-seekers were loaded on the barge Susquehanna and towed to Idlewild. Among the passengers were Mrs. Aaron Reichbach, wife of a furrier of 153 Suffolk Street, and her four daughters, aged seventeen, eight, six, and four years.

Late in the afternoon when some of the excursionists were preparing to return, the Reichbachs were near the shooting gallery, where a number of men were using parlor rifles as fast as they could be loaded. Etta, the six-year-old daughter, suddenly ran to her mother, saying she was shot. A red stain was spreading fast across the front of her white dress. A hasty examination showed a hole in the child's left breast from which blood was flowing freely.

The child was carried to the steamer Tolchester, where a woman doctor, Helen Miller of 75 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, did what she could without instruments or medicines. The child died, however, as the Tolchester reached the Market Street Pier, and her body was taken to the Madison Street Police Station. Mrs. Reichbach had fainted, and was carried to her home. When she became conscious she recollected that she had seen nothing of her other three daughters after she found Etta was hurt. Her distress over the death of one was intensified by anxiety for the others.

Meantime trouble developed at Idlewild. There appears to have been a general misunderstanding. The Tolchester left there at 10 o'clock at night. About 3,000 persons remained, believing that one of the steamers would return for the barge, which yet lay at the pier. At 12 o'clock a general groan was caused by the conviction that there would be no more boats. Nothing could be heard from the city, and nobody could explain where the trouble was.

The people had eaten the last scraps from their luncheon baskets, many of them had spent all their money, and all were tired and sleepy. The majority of them were women and children. Some made themselves as comfortable as they could on the barge, others lay about on the grass. Few slept, for there were mothers whose children had returned to the city on the boats and children whose mothers and friends had left them.

Excursionists said that the persons having the beer and lunch privileges at Idlewild took advantage of the situation and put up the prices of sandwiches to 25 cents each, and undertook to force the unhappy visitors to buy beer by refusing to give them water or allowing them to get it even for their children.

Jacob Basheim, one of the Committee of Arrangements, about 3 o'clock in the morning started for the nearest railway station, four miles away. He could not communicate with the city, the nearest telegraph or telephone office being six miles away, and he says the people at Idlewild refused to let him have a horse at any price, saying they could make more by having the remnant of the excursion held all night. Several hundred men accompanied Mr. Basheim to the station and reached the city with him after daylight.

There was commotion through the east side all Saturday night and yesterday morning. As family after family waited and found members yet missing long after midnight the crowd at the Market Street pier increased and became more anxious. Nobody could give any definite information, and many horrible surmises were whispered among the anxious watchers. Daylight found the pier thronged with tired and fearing people. Only when some of those who had come on the train were heard from was the worst anxiety relieved.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Basheim hired a tug at $10 an hour to go to Idlewild after the barge. At the same time the Myers Excursion Company learned of the situation and also sent a tug. The barge came in about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon amid much joyous cheering and exchange of recognitions and congratulations, but her arrival was followed by a rush and a scene of intense confusion. It was an hour before all the scattered families were reunited.

Even then the missing Reichbach children were not found. They did not get home until 7 o'clock last evening. Some of their friends had brought them down by train. Their sister Etta was buried at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Coroner having allowed the removal of her body.

It was said last night that the bullet found in the body was larger than that usually fired from a shooting gallery rifle. One story of the shooting was that it was done recklessly with a pistol by a boy who had been playing craps and had been ordered by Joseph Barondess, the labor leader, to stop the game. Many of the excursionists believe this. Others think the fatal shot was from the gallery. Nobody seems to be able to tell a clear story of the tragedy.

It is probable that a series of suits will result from the excursion. The east side was filled last night with litigious conversation, although it is not clear whether the Idlewild managers, the excursion company, the Social Labor Union, the managers of the excursion, or all concerned will be the defendants.

A representative of the Myers Excursion Company said the company had complied with the terms of its contract, which was to run two boats up to Idlewild, each making three round trips. This they had done. That was all they knew. They had furnished the barge gratis, as well as the tug which went after it yesterday morning.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Fifteen New Cases Reported in Two Days Among the Troops.

SANTIAGO, July 2.—Ten cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday and five have been reported to-day. This raises the total number of cases to seventy-four. No deaths have been reported to-day.

The United States troops have all been removed from the infected camps, but the doctors seem unable to check the progress of the disease among them. The camp, which is on the road to El Morro and in hilly country, was chosen because of its known salubrity and perfect sanitary condition. There are no cases of yellow fever in the city.

Little Known About This Suicide.

Boeza Sykalla, forty-two years old, an Austrian, committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas, in the furnshed room he occupied at 97 West Third Street. Comparatively little is known of the suicide, for he engaged the room only on Saturday afternoon from Mrs. Johanna Flexig. From the effects which he left behind him, it is supposed the man was a bookkeeper who had lived in Brooklyn, and that he was at one time a Sergeant in Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment. It is thought that he was out of work and despondent.

Rochester Shoe Factory Closes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 2.—The shoe factory of C. P. Ford & Co., one of the oldest and best known firms engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes in the country, has closed down for an indefinite period. Mr. Ford, when asked the reason for a suspension, said that they had been paying the men in one of their departments more than any other factory in the city. There had been several conferences with the men, he said, and they had decided to close the factory indefinitely and give the men in this department time to reflect.

MISSOURI'S INSURANCE CASE.

That Barred Companies Can Get Other Licenses Is Doubtful.

KANSAS City, Mo., July 2.—Unless E. F. O'Rear, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, renews the licenses of the companies barred out of the State by the decision of the Supreme Court on last Friday, there will be a revolution in Missouri insurance matters. The Attorney General has said the licenses cannot be renewed, but the law does not say what shall happen after they have been revoked.

The companies which were barred did 73 per cent. of the fire insurance business done in Missouri in 1898. The gross amount of premiums paid during the year, including the local mutual associations, was $4,685,000. Of this amount the companies expelled collected $3,407,000.

The Supreme Court decision leaves seventy companies, large and small, that may do business in Kansas City under existing conditions.

STREET FIGHTS IN KANSAS.

Political Enemies Have an Encounter, but Neither Was Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 2.—Col. D. R. Anthony was standing in the street last night opposite his office, when William H. Bond, a political enemy, came up, and without warning, struck him in the face. Col. Anthony tried to draw his revolver, but Bond grabbed one of his arms, and eventually a man with Bond seized the other hand. They bore Col. Anthony to the ground while scuffling with him for possession of the pistol, and while Col. Anthony was down, and they were holding him, Bond kicked him in the face twice. Bond then hurried away from the place before Col. Anthony could get in possession of his pistol.

Soon after this Bond was standing at a store corner guarded by a policeman and several friends, when Col. Anthony's son, D. R. Anthony, Jr., came along, and Bond turned to walk away. He wheeled suddenly, as if to begin an assault, when young Anthony struck him, and a free fight followed. The police and Bond's friends aided him, but young Anthony got the best of the fight, although neither was seriously injured. A pistol dropped during this fight, which is said to have been handed to Bond by a friend.

TO FIND WIND VELOCITIES.

Balloon Experiment to be Made July 4 by Mr. Eddy.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 2.—William A. Eddy will on July 4 make an interesting experiment to determine the difference in wind velocity on the earth and at an altitude. He will release a hot-air balloon on which will be a directed postal card and a note requesting the finder to note on the postal the place and time that the balloon is found and to have it attested by three witnesses, if possible. The direction and distance traveled by the balloon will thus be timed, showing the wind velocity in free air without friction. The results will be compared with the surface wind at the Weather Bureau in New York, and a report of the facts made to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

This will be the first experiment of its kind. The balloon becomes the property of the finder.

MOVING PICTURES FOR SCIENCE.

Agricultural Department Engaged in a Series of Experiments.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Agricultural Department has pressed the moving picture machine into the service of science. The division of vegetable pathology now has a device of this sort in operation in one of its greenhouses, photographing the growth of a small oak tree. The machine works automatically, taking a picture each hour. At night the exposure is made by electric light. The macnine has been running about two weeks, and will be used about two weeks longer on its present subject. When the series of pictures is completed it will be possible to reproduce with the stereopticon the growth of the plant from the time the first shoot appeared above ground till the tree is in full leaf and a foot or more high.

While the oak tree pictures are purely experimental, to develop the capacity of the machine, it is intended to use the serial photograpns in watching the progress of plant diseases, blights, insect parasites, and the like. The department hopes in the near future to be able to loan to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations lantern slides to illustrate certain of the department's builetins on these subjects. It is pointed out that a lecturer before a class of students could show in five minutes the growth and seed distribution of any noxious plant, such as the Canadian thistle, or the life history of an insect pest, so that it could be readily recognized and combated on its first appearance in a region, even though the workers there had never seen it in actual life.

In addition to the photographic work expected of the new machine, its designer intends to adapt it to use with the X ray, so as to take pictures of certain objects that otherwise would be invisible. It is thought by the department that a series of pictures of this sort taken during the period of gestation would be of value to stock raisers and might be adapted to the use of the medical profession in certain lines of research.

DEATH OF E. FOX LEONARD.

Three Women Arrested in Connection with Opium Case Released.

Mrs. Lilli Lawrence, Mrs. Sidney Worth, and Mrs. Daisy Andrews, the three women arrested in connection with the death of E. Fox Leonard, the young man who died in Roosevelt Hospital on Saturday afternoon, after being taken from the Lawrence woman's flat, 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, were discharged from custody yesterday by Coroner Bausch, to whom Magistrate Mott in the West Side Court had remanded them.

Dr. O'Hanlon previously performed an autopsy on Leonard's body, and found that opium poisoning had killed him. He had been smoking opium at the flat almost constantly since Thursday night.

William Wingate Hubbard, a lawyer, was at the Coroners' office when the case was investigated, and also called at the Morgue. He claimed Leonard's body, and made arrangements with an undertaker for its burial. He said that Leonard had lived on an income from an estate left him by his parents, who died when he was an infant.

His family was of Louisiana, and Mr. Hubbard understood that his father was once a Supreme Court Justice in the South. Of late young Leonard had been making his home at 251 West Ninety-third Street, with his brother, Crosby Leonard, who is now in the West. The three women promised the Coroner to attend the inquest.

Leonard's watch and chain were in a trunk in the Lawrence woman's bedroom when he was found. She explained that he had told her to take special care of them as they were a present from his mother.

Warrants for Reading Train Wreckers

SHAMOKIN, Penn., July 2.—Policemen connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad late last night swore out warrants before Justice Rowe for the arrest of several youths suspected of having caused the wreck of the express train near Buckridge last Friday. The suspects will not be apprehended until to-morrow, when their identity will be disclosed. The ages of the accused boys, it is known, range from seven to thirteen years. The detectives have discovered that two nuts instead of one, as was at first believed, were placed on the rails at a distance of 500 feet apart.

Bishop Newman Critically Ill.

SARATOGA, July 2.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose episcopal residence is in San Francisco, is critically ill at his cottage here.

Mrs. McKinley's Health Is Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mrs. McKinley was reported to be better to-day. The pleasant weather is having a beneficial effect upon her.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BRITISH COLONIAL COMMERCE.

Dependencies Take One-third of the Exports and Supply One-fifth of the Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—British colonies, according to a report just issued by the American Bureau of Statistics, furnish a market for more than one-third of Great Britain's surplus products and supply one-fifth of the material she purchases from abroad. Of her total domestic exportations in 1897, which amounted to £234,220,000 in value, £80,675,000, or 34.4 per cent., went to her colonies, and the percentage of her exports which the colonies take appears to be gaining.

On the other hand, Great Britain annually purchases from her colonies about $450,000,000 worth of their products, the imports from the British colonies into the United Kingdom in 1897 having been valued at £94,019,000. The bulk of her importations from the colonies consists of articles of food and raw materials for use in manufacturing. Food products in 1897 constituted £34,711,000 in value of the £94,011,000 of importations from the colonies into Great Britain, while raw material for textile manufactures imported from the colonies amounted to £26,098,000, other raw materials to £25,314,000, and manufactures imported from the British colonies to only £7,896,000. Thus the people of the United Kingdom, in buying the food products and material for manufactures for which they are compelled to send money abroad, are now able to expend over $400,000,000 annually among their own people in other parts of the world. It is asserted on high authority that probably $2,000,000,000 of British capital is invested in various ways in the colonies, and the purchases in those markets by the people of the United Kingdom thus contribute to the prosperity of her own citizens whose money is there invested.

In other countries which have colonial possessions a considerable percentage of their commerce is also with the colonies. France purchased 10 per cent. of her total imports from her colonies in 1897, and Holland 14.7 per cent. The proportion which the German colonies furnish of the imports into Germany is comparatively small, in most cases the colonies being new and little developed.

SUNDAY DRINKERS VACCINATED

Were in a Saloon in a Building Where Smallpox Was Discovered.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday by the discovery of a case of smallpox in a new house at the corner of those thoroughfares. The sufferer is Lizzie Flood, a servant employed by Elmer Knapp, who lives on the third floor. The girl had been ill since Tuesday, and had been attended by Dr. Donlon of 825 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, who yesterday morning found that she had smallpox in a bad form. He communicated immediately with the Health Office, and Dr. Monaghan and a corps of assistants were sent to the place.

The woman was sent without delay to North Brother Island, and the nine families in the house were placed under quarantine until every member had been vaccinated and their flats thoroughly disinfected.

There is a saloon on the ground floor, and when the health officers arrived and surrounded the place they found several men inside taking their quiet Sunday drink. The appearance of the officers created a small panic among the patrons of the place, who had visions of arrest for violation of excise laws, &c. They did not seem greatly rejoiced, either, when told that their only alternative out of the predicament was to submit to vaccination, and all had to comply with the law and submit to the lancet.

Smallpox Patient Walks to Hospital.

John Shepphard, a boatman employed on a lighter, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night and said he wasn't feeling well. An examination was made, and he was found to be suffering with smallpox in an advanced stage. He was removed at once to the Willard Parker Hospital, preparatory to his removal to the hospital on North Brothers Island. Shepphard was unable to explain where he contracted the disease. He said his wife lives at 12 High Street, Brooklyn. He worked as usual until a few hours before reaching the hospital. He left the lighter at Newark. The man said the ferryboat on which he came to the city was crowded.

EXCURSION ENDS IN DISORDER.

Gates Society Destroys New Jersey Bar and Injures Constables.

Between two and three thousand persons, men and women, went on the excursion to Union Hill Grove, New Jersey, given yesterday by the Gates Society, a social organization of the east side, with headquarters in Water Street. The party went in two large barges, towed by a tug, leaving the foot of Clinton Street at 11:30 o'clock A. M. On the journey to the grove a goodly number of the members undertook to pass away the time by refreshing the inner man with various kinds of beverages which had been carried along.

As a result, when the boats reached their destination, many of the excursionists were in an exhilarated and belligerent state. They were not satisfied, however, and proceeded to drink some New Jersey spirits. These spirits were not to their liking, and this they told the barkeeper of the saloon at the grove. An argument followed, which in a few minutes developed into a free fight, in which the New Jerseyites were very roughly handled. One Constable, who undertook to preserve the peace, had part of his eye torn away, while another Constable had his ear split and was stabbed in the neck. Two other men were knocked senseless. In addition the entire bar, with all its contents and fixtures, was wrecked.

The officials were powerless to cope with the intoxicated men and no arrests were made.

PLAINFIELD CHURCHES UNITE.

Episcopalians in the City Now Worship Under One Roof.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 2.—The Protestant Episcopal residents of this city who for several years have been worshipping in two congregations less than a block apart united to-day, and the first union service was held. The services were conducted in the Church of the Holy Cross, which will hereafter be the only church of the denomination here. The Church of the Redeemer will be abandoned, and the congregation is now merged into that of the Holy Cross, from which it split several years ago. The services to-day were conducted by the Rev. William Montgomery Downey, who had been rector of the Church of the Redeemer since its institution, and is now rector of the Holy Cross Church.

The debts and assets of the churches are to be borne by the united congregation. The Church of the Redeemer had no church building, but owns a valuable lot and has a good-sized building fund on hand. It had been using a church building belonging to the German Lutheran Congregation. The church here now becomes the largest in numbers and the wealthiest in the diocese.

Notorious Shoplifter Caught.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Mary Busby, alias Mary Mitchell, alias Mary Johnson, who is considered to be one of the cleverest shoplifters in the country, will be arraigned in the First Criminal Court to-morrow on a charge of shoplifting. She was arrested late last night in a department store. She admitted she was released from prison only a short time ago, and came here yesterday to do a little work. With her when arrested was a middle-aged woman, who gave her name as Mary Jane Moore, but declined to give any address. She will also be arraigned.

Boy Felled by Another Is Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Arthur Henry, twelve years old, died this evening. On June 21 he and Charles E. Newman, a schoolmate, were playing, and Henry was knocked down by Newman. It is said by some that Newman became angry and knocked his playmate down purposely. The Newman boy, who is a son of a policeman, was arrested last week and held under bail to await the result of the Henry boy's injuries.

Trophies of the Chase.

"What are those queer-looking trophies the Filipinos wear around their necks?" asked the raw recruit.

"Them's medals for the century runs they've made during the war," replied the Kansas volunteer.—Philadelphia North American.

SOVEREIGN MAKES CHARGES

Declares Coeur d'Alene Miners Are Under Cruel Servitude.

ACCUSES TROOPS OF ATROCITY

Central Federated Union Stirred to Rage by His Story of Gen. Merriam's Regime.

Ex-General Master Workman James R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor yesterday visited the Central Federated Union and stirred up excitement among the delegates on the action of Gen. Merriam in the Coeur d'Alene district. He said that he had come 2,800 miles as a representative of the organized miners of the Rocky Mountain mines, and he thanked the New York unions for the protests that they had made against the military despotism that he alleged existed there.

Mr. Sovereign threw the responsibility for all the troubles in that mining district upon Mr. Rockefeller, who, he said, owned the Bunker Hill Mine and controlled other mines. The managers of the mines, he said, had an agreement with the miners that when the prices of silver and iron ores rose they would pay them union rates of wages. The prices did rise, and when the men asked for the advanced rate they were refused. The men organized, and the managers began discharging them in blocks of ten and twenty.

The ex-General Master Workman then described the gathering of men, their taking possession of a train and loading it with 4,000 pounds of dynamite, with which they blew up some of the works.

"It was the grandest pyrotechnic display that I ever knew of in my life," he continued, "but it had not been ordered or planned by the union. It was the men themselves, who had been goaded to desperation by Rockefeller as the men of the Revolution had been goaded to rebel against King George.

"We are willing that criminals should be punished, but it is wrong to punish the unions for their virtues. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended, and Gen. Merriam and the soldiers threw the dragnet over the entire district and arrested men indiscriminately. They have now in prison men who never were eligible to membership in the union, who never worked in the mines. They went to Montana, arrested citizens, and ran them into Idaho and into the bullpen. They arrested the editor of The Idaho Mirror and thrust him into the bullpen and seized his type. His wife asked me to keep on publishing the paper, and I promised to do so. We got out a writ of replevin for the type, but the military simply laughed at the writ.

"I was told that they had a warrant for my arrest, and so I went to them and said I was ready to go to the bull pen and would appeal to the people to get me out. But they refused to arrest me.

"The bull pen is a windowless prison," continued Mr. Sovereign—and he showed them a picture of that prison—"and men have been tortured there. A man by the name of Johnson came down from the mountains to buy supplies, and had never heard of the explosion. He was thrust into the bull pen, and they threatened to hang him unless he testified as they wanted him to do. He was so terrified that he became insane and tried to commit suicide, and the court convened and declared him insane and ordered him sent to the insane asylum. He was conducted to the railroad station by a guard of soldiers, and imagining that he was being led to execution, he ran, and the soldiers shot at him. He jumped into the river, and more shots were fired at him, and then his body was taken out of the water. Another man by the name of Mike Devine, who had come for medical treatment, was also thrust into the bull pen, and was kept there until he died. He was not even allowed the spiritual consolation of a priest.

"They cast one Sheriff into the bull pen, and Golden Smith of the Legislature was also thrown in. A spotter was sent to his wife, and he insulted her, and she had him arrested. She came before Justice Stevenson. He refused to answer any questions and was sentenced for contempt of court, but the military released him and cast Justice Stevenson into the bull pen for trying the spotter, and he is there to-day.

"If any of you doubt me, you can write and ask Lieut. Gen. George F. Mocre and Senator A. F. Easton. Write also to the prominent business men there, and they will corroborate what I have said.

"This is not a fight between miners and the operators, who want to employ the men; they are prevented by the military. Three thousand men are out of work. We cannot get a trial. Everywhere we are met by a soldier's bayonet or a spotter. We are in involuntary servitude. When the pump men refused to work the pumps for scabs and went to hold a meeting, the hall was surrounded by soldiers, and Lieut. Lyons entered and told them 'I'll give you ten minutes to return to work, and if you don't I'll employ the guns to make you return.' Then they returned. When the cooks said they would not cook for scabs they were marched off to the bull pen at the bayonet's point.

"We propose to make a National issue of this because it involves National interests. [Applause.] There may be jealousies and rivalries among trades unions, but when they turn the Gatling guns against one union they will turn them against all unions. We are for fighting blood out West and we will fight it out there. By the gods let us not submit the American Republic to such indignities."

Applause and shouts of rage followed Mr. Sovereign's speech, and then Delegate Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers said:

"We have listened with the utmost horror to the recitation of these atrocities, and I believe that I voice the desire of all the delegates when I ask Mr. Sovereign to give us a copy of his speech and we will print 100,000 copies and distribute them. I also move a vote of thanks to Mr. Sovereign."

Delegate Winston of Liberty Dawn Association, who comes from London, said: "If such a thing should happen in England there would be a revolution. We must do something more than protest. We ought to organize a labor party and drive those fellows from power. The American people will rise soon, I tell you."

Chairman O'Brien said that a committee had been already appointed to make all proper suggestions to the Central Federated Union to take action in the matter, and then the vote of thanks to Mr. Sovereign was passed.

LABOR MEN IN A ROW.

Question of Merger Disturbs a Meeting—"Big Six" Censured.

James B. Reynolds, head worker for the University Settlement, called yesterday on the Central Federated Union to explain a charge that had been made by Delegate William J. O'Brien, that the front of the University Settlement building had been built by non-union men. He said that the freestone masons complained of did belong to a union that was associated with the employers' association, and that the other union men worked alongside of them for five weeks. When most of the work had been done, the regular union that was affiliated with the building trades complained and threatened to strike. A strike was ordered and effected, but after four days the strikers returned and again worked with the alleged non-union men. Mr. Reynolds said he felt sorry that such a thing had happened, but he should not be blamed in the matter, as when the complaints were first made he did all in his power to right matters.

Delegate O'Brien said that the Board of Walking Delegates had not discovered the facts in time, because they never thought of looking for freestone masons on the east side.

A discussion over the linotype machinists joining the International Typographical Union nearly caused a fight between two of the delegates. Delegate George H. Warner of the International Machinists' Union, protested against the merging of the linotype men into the International Typographical Union. He said that they were seceders from the machinists, and a couple of years ago the question of their bolting the union was referred to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers said that the linotype engineers, by amalgamating with the printers, were able to keep up their wages of $5 a day. Unions were organized for the purpose of keeping up wages, and the International Machinists were getting only $2.50 a day.

Delegate Warner declared that Typographical Union No. 6 had been instrumental in forcing the linotype engineers into their union, and he wanted the meeting to condemn "Big Six" for its action.

"Before I vote on this," said Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers, "I want to know more about the case."

"There was a certain delegate who I thought was honest," said Warner, "but of all the crooks I ever met he is the king."

"Silence," cried the Chairman. "I won't allow such talk."

"I must be the man he means," said Hawkesworth. "Warner is known as a shallow windbag who can do nothing but talk abusively."

"If you call me any more names," retorted Warner, "I'll smash your face."

"You are not a big enough man to do it," said Hawkesworth.

Both men advanced toward each other in a menacing manner. The Chair ordered the Sergeant at Arms to eject both men, and several delegates rushed to prevent them from clinching. The two stood glaring at each other like hostile tomcats, and then sat down. The meeting passed the resolution condemning "Big Six."

CITY EMPLOYES WITH LABOR.

District Assembly No. 49 Gathers Recruits from New Sources.

The Knights of Labor have been making many proselytes among city and Federal Government employes, and nearly all of them are now affiliated with District Assembly No. 49. The Forty-niners say they will keep on with their work until they get in every city employe. Formerly the ruling spirits in District Assembly No. 49 were Republicans, and generally supported the Republican ticket. Tammany Hall may now pull down the scales the other way.

District Assembly No. 49 has had the letter carriers for several years, and they were a mainstay of the Republican Party in that organization. It also has a local assembly of postal clerks, but that is numerically weak. Now it has local assemblies of paving inspectors, street cleaners, park laborers, dock builders and laborers, and lately, it is said, it has organized a local assembly of court clerks. The letter carriers, who number 1,500, are mostly Republicans, but their strength is offset by 1,800 street cleaners, most of whom are said to be Tammany men.

The officers of No. 49 say that when the city employes are properly organized they will be able to resist the despotic influences of scheming politicians, and the various departments will be put on a better civil service footing. The Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, the officers say, have only compiled with the eight-hour law as far as the Borough of the Bronx is concerned, and they will now try and get the law enforced in all the boroughs.

Machine Engineers in "Big Six."

The Typesetting Machine Engineers, some sixty in number, were admitted to Typographical Union No. 6 at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The International Typographical Union at its session at Syracuse last year ordered all local unions to admit the engineers to membership, and named July 1 as the date on which it must be accomplished. The absorption of the machinists by the local union was marked by no friction.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. BRYAN.

Illinois and Ohio Democrats Meet Him in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A conference was held here to-day between William Jennings Bryan and a number of Illinois Democratic leaders, including M. F. Dunlap, candidate for State Treasurer in the last campaign; ex-Congressman Hinrischsen, and Judge Thompson of Jacksonville, all of whom were instrumental in swinging the Illinois delegation to Bryan in the last Democratic National Convention. Allen W. Thurman and R. M. Ditty of Columbus, Ohio, were also present.

Mr. Bryan denied that there was any political significance in the meeting. "I am on my way to Barnesville, Ga.," he said. "Some of my friends knew I would be passing through Chicago to-day and were here to meet me."

Samuel B. Cook of the Ways and Means Committee, who was present, said that the National political situation was discussed in a general way. The presence of Mr. Thurman, who was prominently mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility in 1896, caused comment among local party leaders.

Kentucky Republican Delegates.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 2.—At the county conventions in Kentucky last week delegates were selected to the Republican State Convention to be held at Lexington next week. Figures given out by friends of Attorney General W. S. Taylor, in the race for Governor, are as follows: Taylor, 891½; Col. Stone, who is now Auditor of the State, 222½; Judge Pratt, 104; uninstructed delegates, 82; necessary to a choice, 652. The anti-Taylor men say that many of the delegates in the Taylor list are not instructed. The indications are that it will be Taylor against the field, with the odds in favor of Taylor.

Connecticut Town's Bi-Centennial.

DURHAM, Conn., July 2.—The celebration of the bicentennial of the founding of the town, for which an elaborate programme covering three days has been arranged, was inaugurated to-day, and will be continued to-morrow evening and all day Tuesday. The services to-day were wholly of a religious nature. This morning the Rev. W. B. Clark, pastor of the Congregational Church, delivered the historical address; in the afternoon there was a Sunday school gathering at the Episcopal Church, presided over by the Rev. E. Campion Acheson, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, and in the evening the services were conducted in the Methodist Church, and included addresses by the Rev. A. P. Knell, the Rev. W. B. Clark, Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University, and the Rev. Herbert Welch, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Middletown.

NOTED CONFIDENCE MAN DEAD.

John Dyson, Who Tricked the Missouri Pacific, Dies in Poverty.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 2.—John Dyson, one of the most noted confidence men in the country, was found dead in a miserably furnished houseboat on the Wabash River to-day. Dyson's cotton swindle, in 1870, was perhaps the greatest swindle perpetrated up to that time in the West.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company lost more than $200,000 by the work of this man, whose scheme was to secure bills of lading for consignments of cotton, requiring two duplicates and an original bill for each consignment, and then to sell the duplicates which had been doctored to brokers on the Cotton Exchanges.

COLUMBIA REMAINED AT ANCHOR

Mr. Iselin and Some Friends Visited the New Cup Defender.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 2.—Hudson Park, where a good view of the Columbia could be had, was filled all day with people looking at her, many of them through field or marine glasses. Scores of cameras were also leveled on her for long-distance snap shots, and mobs of boats of many sizes, including river steamers, naphtha launches, yawls, and skiffs circled about her all day.

She lay moored to her buoy, as did the Defender. The Columbia wore her deck awnings, and Mr. Iselin and several friends were aboard of her until the afternoon.

Neither the Columbia nor the Defender joined the scores of yachts which took advantage of the brisk breeze to slip from their moorings for a rush on the Sound. To-night a hundred or more sail craft and a few steamers are rocking on the water in front of the New Rochelle Clubhouse, the towering sticks of the Columbia and Defender rising high above them all.

On a Jaunt
The outing satchel needs a bottle of
Hunter Baltimore Rye
A thousand things may happen and it's just the thing needed.
The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.
DESKS Unexcelled for Value CHAS. E. MATTHEWS.

THE AUTOMOBILE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a "constant reader," I have followed the question which you mooted, that of a reasonable name for "electric-auto-mobile-horseless-carriages." I have read the suggestions with interest and with some surprise that they have not been more fruitful. Our fellow-citizens do not realize evidently the dire necessity which will soon confront them in the want of a name for these "E.-a.-h.-carriages," which will be expressive but not bulkier than the ordinary mouthful.

I think some of the contortions which have been handed in to you as possible names are simply horrible, and we might better say for all future time that we "rode in those things" than give them such sinuous, barbaric appellations. The man who called them "Toms and Tommies" has the spirit of his race and time, but is not discriminating because he eliminates all the fine distinctions of the carriage builder.

My ponderous thinker has been at work on this question, and I am now prepared to venture into the christening business on the following lines:

The question of "horseless" or otherwise is not to bear any weight in the title, for the ordinary vehicle has always been "horseless" when unharnessed or drawn by oxen, &c. Furthermore, the time is coming when the vehicle drawn by horses will be the one to excite remark, and the present novelty will be a thing of ordinary use.

The question of the particular kind of power seems to be minor, for, in the time to come, who will care whether the vehicle he steps into runs with oil, air, or electricity, so long as it runs safely, comfortably, and quickly?

It is the present knowledge and customs of the world that must be taken into account; its habits must be grafted upon, not torn away violently. A coined name rarely "goes." "Velocipede" is almost a curio. "Bicycles" are "bikes" or "wheels." We have no time to say "telegraph me," but let it go at "wire me," thus always using in a new sense the old familiar word, which is the tendency, I think, that must be reckoned with.

All of which leads me to suggest a simple, euphonious termination, (the best I can think of being "ine,") to be used with all the names we now have when we wish to express some mode of power propulsion apart from the time-honored ox or horse. Thus, "cab" becomes "cabine," "victoria," "victorine," &c.

Manufacturers who particularize and differentiate will find it easy to advertise "air cabines," or "electric landaulines," and the general public has hardly anything to learn except simply to "catch on," which it usually does with facility.

Do I get the laurel?

D. S. BROWN, JR.

Baltimore, June 21, 1899.

Suggests "Ipsomotor" as a Good Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perceiving the interest manifested in the coining of a word to describe that vehicle commonly known by the names "autotruck," "automobile," and "horseless carriage," I take the liberty of suggesting a word which I think completely describes that conveyance, at the same time doing away with the objectionable qualities of the words now in vogue. The word I have to propose is "ipsomotor," with the accent on the antepenult. In this form "ipsomotor" can be conveniently spoken, which is more than can be said of the names now used. "Ipsomotor" is from the Latin, "ipso" being the ablative of means from "ipse," and meaning "by itself"; "motor" is the equivalent of "motus," past participle of "movere," and means "moved." The word "ipsomotor," therefore, describes a carriage "moved by itself," and describes just what is meant by "automobile," but lacks the fallacy of combining a Latin to a Greek derivative. Thus the advantages claimed by me for the word "ipsomotor" are twofold, advantages of pronunciation and of derivation. You will greatly oblige me by submitting this word to the wide circle of your readers, and by asking for comment and criticism upon it.

HARRY OPPENHEIMER.

New York, June 28, 1899.

"Sineque" Is Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me offer a suggestion. The principal distinguishing characteristic of the "automobile" is to the ordinary observer the absence of the horse rather than the presence of the electric or other motive power. Why not, therefore, called it the "sineque"? ("sine," without; "equus," a horse.) Pronounce it "sineek." E. C. B.

Detroit, Mich, June 23, 1899.

Call Them "Selfmotors."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How would it be to adopt one name for all horseless vehicles, whether they be propelled by electricity, steam, compressed air, or some other power, and call them "Selfmotors"? That would at least not add any unnecessary and bulky words to the already much too voluminous dictionary of the English language.

F. C. THEO. KRUEGER.

Bath Beach, N. Y., June 22, 1899.

Another Name for Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not call the horseless carriages "mobiles"? Or, if one possessed one of which he were fond, he might call it "Billy." AUGUSTINE ELMENDORF.

Jersey City, June 22, 1899.

Still Another Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Abandoning all Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit grammars and lexicons, why should not auto be a good popular name for automobile, just as we say cycle for bicycle, and formerly said 'bus for omnibus? W.

New York, June 22, 1899.

Ought to Go.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the self-propelling vehicle must have a polyglot name, it is better to mingle Greek and English instead of Greek and French, and call it autogo." J. J. R. C.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 22, 1899.

Molectros or Molecs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to a suitable name for the automobile vehicles, why not call them molectros, or, shorter still, molecs? A. D. M.

Brooklyn, June 23, 1899.

The Greek, Name for Horseless Carriage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to know that the horseless carriage is called by the Acropolis and other Athenian newspapers autamaxa.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 21, 1899.

Might Call It Otto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If agreeable, you may in the future call me "Otto" (Auto.) AUTOMOBILES.

New York, June 23, 1899.

ASSAULTED ON A FERRYBOAT.

Michael Kelly Fatally Injured—Effort to Find Assailants Fails.

While the ferryboat Long Beach was on her way from Long Island City to the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street last night two men assaulted a third and beat him so badly that he became unconscious and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. It is thought he will die. He regained consciousness at the hospital for a moment and gave his name as Michael Kelly.

Deckhands William Westfall and John Joy called the attention of Policeman Smith to the case and tried to point out the two men who had made the assault. They compelled the thousand passengers on the boat to leave it in single file in the hope of apprehending the man's assailants, but without success. It is thought they may have escaped by jumping into the river and swimming to another pier.

The deckhands adv

TOUR OF THE PHILIPPINES

Prof. Schurman Returns from the Southern Islands.

THE NATIVES NOT UNFRIENDLY

Favor an American Protectorate, but Afraid of Aguinaldo—Work of Organizing a Government.

MANILA, July 2.—Prof. J. G. Schurman of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines returned to Manila to-day from a three weeks' tour of the southern islands. He takes an entirely hopeful view of the general conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens desire an American protectorate. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the Island of Luzon before declaring themselves. They are chiefly anxious to be undisturbed.

The President of the town of Santo Nicolas, in the Island of Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman: "We want peace, food, and prosperity. We do not wish to fight. We would be neutral." The President of the commission thinks that this declaration fairly expresses the sentiments of the people in the southern islands of the archipelago. Many of the towns there are in the hands of small bands of Tagalos, and the people fear to indorse American rule until they are certain that Aguinaldo will be beaten. Let them once be convinced of this, and the allegiance of the southern islands, Mr. Schurman thinks, can be secured by diplomacy.

The United States gunboat Bennington took Mr. Schurman to Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu and Vasayan groups. He traveled through the Island of Negros with Col. Smith and a party of natives. In several of the principal towns he was entertained at banquets, and he had an hour's conference with the young Sultan of Sulu, who received him in the royal audience chamber, surrounded by a bodyguard of stalwart, fierce-looking Moros.

Mr. Schurman told the Sultan that the United States had acquired the sovereignty of the Philippines from Spain, but had no wish to subjugate the population or to interfere with their customs of religion. On the contrary, the great desire of the American Government was to help the people of the islands to develop their country. The Sultan replied that he earnestly desired peace and was anxious to continue the existing treaties.

On the return voyage the President of the commission visited the town of Borneo, capital of British North Borneo, where he was cordially received by the British officials, who afforded him every facility in his study of the local government and the customs of the people. The population he found much like that of the Southern Philippine Islands. The Government is at present in a rather elementary state, but a more complete organization is being developed as rapidly as is practicable.

Yesterday Gen. Lawton and Prof. Worcester of the commission visited the principal towns in the Province of Cavite, out of which the natives were recently driven. Their chief purpose was to direct the elections of the Presidents of Imus, Bacoor, Paranaque, and Las Pinas. Under the municipal system thus inaugurated the Presidents, or the Mayors, of the towns are empowered to appoint minor officials and to levy taxes, which are to be expended solely in public improvements. Before acting Gen. Lawton and Mr. Worcester had consulted with the leading men in each town, and selected candidates whose honesty and friendliness to American rule were beyond question. Wherever they went the Americans were heartily cheered by the people.

To-morrow the public schools in Manila will open, and it is expected that there will be 5,000 children in attendance. The teachers include Americans, Spaniards, and Filipinos. One of the instructors is the widow of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Rizal, who prepared the statutes of the Philippine League, and who, when about to board a steamer at Barcelona in the Autumn of 1896, was arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent to Manila, where he was tried by court-martial on a charge of having organized the uprising in the Philippines, sentenced to death, and shot on Dec. 29 of that year. After her husband's execution, Mrs. Rizel, who is the stepdaughter of a retired Hongkong gentleman, went to Imus and was chosen Captain of a company of insurgents. English will be taught in the schools one hour each day. The prescribed holidays include the twenty Church days observed in Manila, Washington's Birthday, and the Fourth of July.

Almost every steamer brings missionaries. The arrival of one in Cebu made no little trouble, as the report spread rapidly among the ignorant classes that the Americans intended to compel them to give up their churches. The American authorities, in the interests of harmony, requested him to withdraw, and he complied. Señor Llorente, who is considered the most influential native in Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman: "I like the American idea of the separation of Church and State, but I think it would be unwise to introduce Protestantism while conditions are so unsettled." He has since arrived in Manila and taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Troops Homeward Bound from Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah troops which have been on duty in the Philippines have started on their homeward journey. The following dispatch from Gen. Otis on the subject was received by the War Department to-day:

Transports Hancock and Senator, with Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Utah, left for San Francisco yesterday; Nebraska, 42 officers, 812 enlisted; Pennsylvania, 34 officers, 712 enlisted; Utah, 9 officers, 258 enlisted. Nebraska left in Manila one sick. Private Leuterman, Company H, 30 discharged; Pennsylvania, 7 discharged; Utah, 29 discharged.

MANILA, July 2.—The transport Hancock, which left yesterday with the First Nebraska Infantry and Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Artillery, and the transport Senator, which carries the Pennsylvania troops, will remain several days at Nagasaki and Yokohama, Japan.

To Build an Ice Plant for Manila.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The De La Vergne Refrigerating Company of New York and Chicago has obtained the contract for building the big ice plant designed for the United States troops at Manila. Announcement of the award came from Washington to-day. Work on the plant will be begun at once and pushed with all possible speed. The specifications require the contractor to have the ice machine and refrigerating apparatus erected in Manila and ready for use within nine months. The entire plant will cost the Government $500,000.

Philippine Camps Flooded.

MANILA, July 2.—The rain has fallen almost continuously for nine days. It has been a tremendous downpour, and the whole country is flooded. The trenches at San Fernando are ditches of water, and the mud is knee deep in the temporary camps at several of the outlying towns. Some of the permanent camps have been made fairly comfortable by the erection of bamboo shelters, roofed and floored.

Quarrels of Insurgent Leaders.

MANILA, July 2.—According to the latest reports from the Province of Cavite, the insurgent leaders there are quarreling. Aguinaldo's cousin, Baldomero Aguinaldo, has been killed or imprisoned by Gen. Marianao Trias, commander of the insurgents in the southern district of Luzon, and most of his men have deserted to Trias, who is now at San Francisco de Malibon.

Spontaneous Combustion Among Paper

From The London News.

Not a great while ago librarians and book lovers in general were discussing the deterioration in the quality of paper of late years. It is curious to learn from her Majesty's Waste Paper Office that one result of the change of materials has been a decided increase in liability to fire wherever paper waste is accumulated in any great quantity. It is the rarest thing to find paper made of rags nowadays. It is made from wood and other vegetable materials which, chemically, are not very different from the component materials of a hayrick. If paper waste is stacked in large masses, and especially if it happens to be a little damp, heating takes place just as with a prematurely stacked hayrick, and spontaneous combustion may at any time break out in flame, as it has often been known to do in the farmyard. Of late years the greatest care and vigilance have been necessary to guard against this.

A ROYALIST PARTY IN CUBA.

Cuban General, Dissatisfied with American Rule, Said to be the Leader of the Movement.

HAVANA, July 2.—La Lucha will publish to-morrow a statement regarding matters which its conductors say they have been investigating and carefully guarding for several weeks, owing to the reticence of those concerned, and the desire of the latter to avoid a premature disclosure leading to a possible failure of their plans. The paper will say:

"Cuba, during the last few months, has been a land of many surprises. The latest is the establishment of a Royalist Party. The new organization is unimportant at present, probably numbering fewer than fifty members, but a well-known Cuban General, who claims to be a descendant of Charlemagne, is reported to be the head of the party, and the meeting place is usually the Inglaterra Café. The Cuban General in question is said to be dissatisfied with American rule. He thinks that what Cuba needs is not a republic, but a strong hand at the helm like his own. He is of the opinion that the people of the Latin race prefer royalty, and the possible honors accruing under a monarchical régime."

The Cuban General referred to is understood to deny that he is the head of a party with such objects, but there is considerable evidence that such a movement is on foot. He is the officer who was recently reported to Governor General Brooke for collecting 30 centimes from a Spanish merchant on the ground that it was an assessment for a fund "devoted to driving out the intervenors." Gen. Ludlow has been made aware of his successful attempts to collect money from gambling houses, under threats to use his influence to have them closed if the proprietors refused his demands. For political reasons it has not been considered advisable thus far to proceed against him, but he has been warned to discontinue these practices, and it is believed now that he is more interested in making money than in starting a new party.

According to such other reports of this scheme as have leaked out, the promoter has represented that he will persuade a majority of the Alcaldes to give the movement their support by promising to make them Dukes, Counts, and Barons. It is also intended to form a Cuban Legion of Honor. Several persons, who affect to believe that such a scheme might succeed, say the outcome will "depend largely on the charm of novelty with a populace judiciously prepared to embrace the idea." The theory is that it would be particularly acceptable to such families as already have titles from the Crown of Spain and to Spaniards residing in Cuba who, owing to business or other considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their patents of nobility. The promoters of the movement allege that they expect financial assistance from those sources, as the plan promises to substitute equal dignities and positions for those that have been forfeited.

SOCIAL REFORM DISCUSSION.

Ex-Assemblyman Wright's Launching of a New Workingmen's League Not an Entire Success.

The rooms of the Social Reform Club, at 45 University Place, were the scene of a warm argument on the general subject of the best way of improving society between representatives of various schools of thought last night, in which language more forcible than diplomatic was used. Sarcasm and gibes were the worst products of the evening, however. Nobody came to blows. As Edward King, who presided, remarked at the close of the meeting, the sarcasm was "one step in advance of abuse, anyway."

Ex-Assemblyman B. J. Wright was the speaker of the evening, and presented the scheme of a new organization, formed as a sort of by-product of the Workingmen's Dollar Dinner, known as the United Workingmen's League. Its object is to bring workingmen into one organization, for the purpose of securing certain reforms. It has declared for the extension of education, for State employment of the unemployed, for the making of primary nominations by direct vote of the members of the respective parties, and for the Swiss initiative and referendum.

Mr. Wright said political movements for good should be identified with the working people. "For my part," said he, "I don't think any class of people except those who work and produce something of value are worth considering in a movement of this kind. The Knights of Labor have acted on this principle in keeping out that large non-productive class the lawyers."

"And the ginmill keepers," suggested a voice from the rear.

"And the ginmill keepers," Mr. Wright cheerfully assented.

Here some one arose and insisted on knowing whether Mr. Wright, who only wanted bona fide labor organizations represented in the Workingmen's League, considered the Socialist Labor Alliance as such or would exclude it. On being pinned down for an answer he asserted rather fiercely that he didn't know much about that alliance.

"I vant to say of the Socialist Labor Party," said a cigarmaker rising in the rear of the room, "that it makes scabs, and I vouldn't consider it a bona fide lab—"

"That's a lie!" exclaimed a Socialist sitting in front of him.

"And I say it's true," shouted the cigarmaker.

"That would be a point for the Committee on Credentials," put in Mr. King, soothingly, and the audience sniggered. "Especially," retorted the Socialist, "as the gentleman who's just been speaking is such an authority."

The Socialist aforesaid now appealed to the speaker to announce the time for questions to be hurled at Mr. Wright, and the speaker assented. Then Mr. Reinsdorfer, an Anarchist, thrust his head in from the hallway and wanted to know what superior virtue the United Workingmen's League claimed to have which would keep it from corruptly selling itself to some political party.

"The gentleman," said Mr. Wright, "is by his humor introducing a humorous element into a serious matter, but I may say that we claim no superior virtue."

A silver man now got the floor and paid a high tribute to Mr. Wright's ideas. He said that many labor leaders were a curse.

Mr. Wright made a handsome speech as a finale, in which he explained that he meant no antagonism to the Socialists.

Big Heads of Wheat.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The productiveness of the San Joaquin Valley was probably never better exemplified than when the largest heads of wheat ever known to have been grown were raised on the big ranch of Supervisor Thomas Carmichael, near Salida, Stanislaus County. A mesh which contains seven kernels is very rare, and the average is four, but on one head of this remarkable wheat there are sixteen completely matured kernels. The average number of kernels to a head is 35, but there are 141 on this particular one, which is an inch in diameter. The other heads run from 100 to 132 kernels, and it is estimated that an acre of this grain would harvest about 140 bushels, or 60 sacks. This grain does not run quite as heavy throughout the whole of the 160 acres owned by Mr. Carmichael, but it grew in streaks. The wheat is what is known as the Golden Gate Club variety, and its immense size is attributed to the best of cultivation and seasonable rains, which were received at the most favorable times.

Porcelain Lined

Ice Pitchers

An unusually attractive assortment of designs in the well-known Meriden Plate lined with porcelain on iron (practically unbreakable) and entirely safe from the formation of metallic oxides so injurious to health.

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ARMY TRANSPORT LIFE

Soldiers Like the Voyage to Manila and Are Well Treated.

THE TRIP OF THE SHERMAN

The Arrangements Perfect and the Men in Good Condition for Campaigning.

OFF HONOLULU, ON BOARD TRANSPORT SHERMAN, May 29, 1800, (Latitude 23 degrees 4 minutes north, longitude 154 degrees 46 minutes west.)—Observations and impressions found in the Marine Transport Service, a new feature in our army, must be of interest, not only to those having personal alliances with our soldiers, but to those also whose kind influence and cooperation contribute so largely to their care—the loyal and devout women of our country. While the hurried preparations early in the war involved many hardships, privations, and inconveniences, the War Department has now organized methods for movements of our troops and supplies on an admirable system which doubtless will be followed by other Governments concerned in the comfort and well-being of their troops, and which will meet all reasonable expectation.

This transport, and its sister ships, the Grant and Sheridan, were reconstructed at New York for conveyance of soldiers to our colonial possessions, making their initial voyage from New York in January and February, via the Suez Canal, carrying the Fourth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Regiments of United States Infantry, with recruits and detachments of other organizations, thence return to San Francisco for further reinforcements, and after extra precautionary measures of thorough disinfection and repainting, a few cases of smallpox having appeared on the home run, are again in readiness for return to the Philippines.

The most perfect system and order was observed in loading and stowing cargo, and the assertion is ventured that any box, or supplies can be instantly located on the ship. No hurry, no confusion, yet all performed with rapidity. Nor was there delay for the troops. The Sixth United States Infantry arrived from various scattered posts in Texas on schedule time, Sunday, the 21st inst., marched to the pier, embarked, each company to its allotted part of the ship, where they found roomy and airy compartments, hammocks adjusted to fixed uprights of gas pattern, the entire vessel lighted with electricity; lavatories equal to those in good hotels; bathing facilities with sea water, hot and cold, which can be enjoyed at all hours of the day, optional, and required at least twice in each week; well-lighted and ventilated hospital, and, by the way, a visit to all parts of the ship to-day, even in the lowest holds, showed the air to be pure, supplied by natural and forced draughts. Of course one hardly expects "all the comforts of home," but all is reason given. There are excellent messing arrangements, with good and varied food, served at tables which are folded and raised out of the way after each meal. All of the soldiers, over 1,800 in number, are messed at the one time without confusion or inconvenience; fresh beef from the refrigerators, vegetables, dried fruits, salted fish, soft bread, coffee, soups, stews, hash, &c., comprise the menu, and contentment is apparent.

The Sherman's departure had been fixed for the 22d of May at 2 P. M., and at 9 P. M. on the 22d, cast off for her 7,000-mile journey for the Philippines via Honolulu, where we recoal. We have on board Brig. Gens. Bates and Grant, Cols. Powell, Seventeenth United States Infantry; Liscum, Ninth United States Infantry, and Col. Kellogg, Sixth United States Infantry, commands this regiment, with 41 other officers and 807 soldiers, including recruits, engineer, signal and hospital corps men, Post Office and customs clerks, 3 newspaper men, and a crew of 175.

Amid enthusiastic cheers, red lights, music of bands of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Infantry, the latter accompanying us on a tug to the Golden Gate, we bade adieu to hospitable San Francisco, to awaken the next morning in the early hours forced to pay humble tribute to Neptune. He spared neither rank, age, nor previous condition of servitude, as each sea took an extra twist, we in emulation also took an extra twist. There were more blanched cheeks than jokes in evidence, and in the dejection of despondency, as we yielded our tiffin, we wondered why any one would voluntarily go to sea.

PACIFIC A MISNOMER.

The Pacific Ocean was to all of us a misnomer, until the day following, when very cold, but, ah! a delightfully calm sea greeted the morning, and thenceforth the voyage has continued with all in serene contentment. Our rate of daily progress averages 293 miles.

The day's routine on shipboard, commencing with the stirring réveille, with its rhyming words so cleverly fitted by the soldiers themselves that the very notes seem to speak the meaning expressed by the call:

I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up in the morning;
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up at all.
Corp'rals worse than the privates;
Sergeants worse than the Corp'rals;
Lieut'nents worse than the Sergeants,
And the Capt'ns the worst of all.
Chorus:—
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up, &c.

Mess call, the bugler seems to say:

Soup-y, soup-y, soup,
Without a single bean;
Pork-y, pork-y, pork,
Without a streak of lean;
Coffee, coffee, coffee,
The meanest ever seen.

The military version of "Gabriel's trump" or "Resurrection Call" has taken the place of the old drum and fife jingle:

Come and get your quinine, come and get your pills,
Oh, come and get your quinine, come and get your pills,—

Which summons the halt and lame to the "sick bay" and the doctor's tender mercies.

Squad drills are interspersed through the day, and guard mount is followed by an inspection by the commanding officer, accompanied by his staff and medical officers, during which he visits and minutely inspects every inch of the ship, and the routine goes on, until at sunset "retreat" is sounded by the trumpeters, and as the colors are slowly lowered, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," all heads uncovered, and standing at "attention," the day closes. There is a profound sentiment in observing this respect to our flag, which should always be thus greeted. The San Francisco women visiting the Sherman at our leave-taking participated in honoring in like manner their love of country at this impressive ceremony.

The fine band of the Sixth Infantry later in the evening favors us with concerts very enjoyable. The following programme was played last evening:

Concert by Sixth United States Infantry Band, on board United States transport Sherman, May 28, 1899.

1. March—"Niebelungen".....Wagner
2. "By the Sea"—Baritone solo.....Schubert
3. Waltz, "Sweet Bows".....Kessels
4. Mexican Dance, "Hovas de Melancholia." Meyvelles
5. Galop, "Bend or Brake".....Schacht
6. Two step, "The Hubbard".....Lawrenden
7. Polish melody.....Ulrich
8. Waltz, "Mysosotis".....Lowthion
9. "Smoky Mokes".....Holyman
10. Mazurka, "Los Mannintos".....Valverde Finale, "America."

Naturally there has been the oft-told tale of women discovered aboard as stowaways—and consequent unsatisfied curiosity. The families of neither officers nor soldiers are permitted to accompany the troops or land at Manila, the Secretary of War being constrained to issue such orders on recommendation of Gen. Otis, both from the danger of an uprising, and perhaps massacre, by the Tagal servants, and the anxiety with which those on the fighting line would be constantly oppressed. The army women now there have been obliged at times to seek safety at night on the ships in the harbor only remaining in the city during the daytime. Army life is not always a picnic.

CHANGES OF TIME.

As our colonial possessions extend, we have each day, moving westward, to turn back our timepieces nearly half an hour, and as we pass the one hundred and eightieth meridian will drop a day from the calendar. The easily understood system within the United States of making an arbitrary division of time is convenient for practical purposes, even if not astronomically correct. Twelve o'clock, noon, in New York is 11 o'clock in Chicago, 10 o'clock at Denver, and 9 o'clock at San Francisco, lying 8 hours, 9 minutes, 38 seconds west from Greenwich. As Manila is in longitude 120 degrees 58 minutes 3 seconds east, or 8 hours 14 minutes 7 seconds east of Greenwich, and 13 hours 14 minutes 7 seconds from New York City, the sun rises there thirteen hours ahead of Greater Manhattan. We will understand from this how the morning papers can report occurrences and battles which happened apparently after they went to press. Noon in New York is therefore 1 o'clock the next morning in the Philippines. If we arrive at Honolulu, as expected, the evening of Memorial Day, we will find it "to-morrow," or May 31—over ten hours difference from Greenwich and five and a half hours from New York.

Refreshing breezes, a requickening energy in every breath of air, now carry us along, and our men will reach their campaigning ground fit for the hard work before them. Service on the Indian frontier has shown how severe this may be, especially if the hostiles continue a guerrilla warfare, which in the Philippines will be greatly augmented by the depressing, enervating climate, with attendant fevers, rains coming down in torrents, the greatest monthly fall of rain in inches being 120.98 and the least fall 55.65 inches—the Spanish description of seasons being: Seis meses de lodo—six months of mud; seis meses de polvo—six months of dust; seis meses de todo—six months of everything.

Campaigning in dense, impenetrable tropical jungles of growth whose labyrinths can conceal the wily adversary, conditions which cannot be met with the ordinary military precautions of advance guards, with flankers or cavalry screens, promise hard and tiresome work, a decisive battle being far more welcome. Whatever the outcome all of us gladly look forward, cheerfully singing, as did that noble band of officers of the army in India: "Here's to the next that dies."

OFF HONOLULU, June 1, 1899.—Preconceived notions of Honolulu were a disappointment to some of our voyagers, for instead of being met by dancing maidens dressed in feathers, we were met on reaching the pier by common everyday white men on bicycles, and a drive around the city, from the evidences of prosperity and enterprise in all directions—were it not for the large number of Japanese and Chinese, and the indifferent dressing of the working women, seen in the streets, in that abomination, the Mother Hubbard—one might readily imagine he was in a prosperous town in Florida or the South.

THEY TALK UNITED STATES.

Every one can "talk United States," and the number of schools well attended, education being compulsory, was a predominent feature. In these respects, as in many others, these islands are fifty years in advance of Cuba. Business is thriving in all directions, sugar stocks and sugar lands booming; in fact, everything is sugar; the profits enormous and improved machinery, steam plows, and the most advanced chemical processes for cultivation and refinement being employed, and while two days' visit can hardly justify careful and exact consideration of all economic questions, such hasty glance can reveal much of interest.

There has been much American enterprise in evidence all over this Island of Onam, the second island in area. There are good roads, an excellent and abundant water system, fine bank buildings, good stores thoroughly Americanized, and generally managed by Americans and English speaking clerks. The residence parts are a dream in tropical luxuriance, with fine houses and well-kept grounds; the market house large, open, clean, and interesting, with all sorts of fruits and vegetables and new and peculiar fancifully colored fish, which are handed to the purchaser tied up in a large leaf, pliable like cloth. The meats were decidedly uninteresting, small and poor, the grazing being inferior for cattle raising, and except as to fruits and vegetables, the prices very high; eggs 50 cents a dozen, butter 60 cents, and strange fish, which is so abundant, 15 cents the pound. Hack hire is expensive, single vehicles, $1.50 an hour for one person—and the drive to Palo, on the mountains, seven miles out, costs for one person, $6 the round trip. Superb views from that point and from the "Punch Bowl" repay the visitors, and then returning tired and heated to the beach, a dip in the high, rolling surf is enjoyed.

The trip by railway nearly around the Island—71 miles—skirting the mountains, is of decided interest. From our car window we see the vast sugar and rice plantations. The soil is exceedingly rich, and there is plenty of room for more plantations, but annexation has greatly enhanced prices of land, and care and consideration will be needful before investments are made. The want of laborers will soon become apparent, and dependence must be had on Japanese labor, since the Chinese Exclusion act now applies to Hawaii. The common laborers are paid $16 a month and feed themselves.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WILL OPEN IT.

Plans for the Ohio Centennial at Toledo Include the Appearance of the Hero of Manila—Other Exhibits.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 1.—The promoters of the Ohio Centennial are at last getting down to business, and there is reason to believe much will be accomplished. There was a lengthy quibble over the form and legality of the first issue of bonds, but that has been settled, and Spitzer & Co. purchased the bonds, giving an immediate fund, which was greatly needed. It is a matter of serious comment, however, that many of Toledo's wealthiest men have absolutely refused to contribute a cent toward the promotion of this great enterprise. The money is being largely derived from the middle classes. Bankers and retired capitalists who might well give from $5,000 to $25,000 each have simply made themselves look mean in the eyes of the people by declining to give a cent.

A large force of workmen, with pile drivers and steam dredges, may be seen at work along Bay View, putting the site into proper condition. There was a vast deal of delay over that contract, also, but it finally went to a local bidder, who was several thousand dollars below any one else. President Spitzer of the Toledo Centennial Company is in Europe, where he has arranged with Hagenbeck for his animal show, as well as with a number of Paris, Venice, Florence, Brussels, and Berlin manufacturers and artists to place large exhibits in buildings to be erected for that purpose.

A committee from the local press club has decided upon an offer of $100 for the most beautiful woman in the State, her pictures to adorn souvenir buttons, &c., and be used in advertising.

The women's organizations of the State are already active in efforts to induce the Centennial Commission to close the centennial on Sunday and permit no liquors to be sold on the grounds. It is hardly necessary to observe that they will not succeed in either effort.

Propositions from couples who want to be married on the opening day have also been received. It is not generally known that the local commission holds the acceptance of Admiral Dewey formally to open the great show, but such is the case.

One of the exhibits will be a mammoth building in the shape of a fish, in which will be shown all the varieties of fish and water reptiles that it will be possible to obtain.

The Ohio State Agricultural Society will make a large and attractive exhibit. The various devices for flying machines, waterfront exhibits, aquatic displays, and things of that kind, are coming in every day at an astonishing rate. Several of the adjoining States have decided to appropriate reasonable sums for the purpose of making suitable exhibits in their own buildings.

Pittsburg the Home of Mormonism.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton, in the course of three sermons to be delivered from his pulpit at the Shady Avenue Baptist Church, will attempt to prove that Pittsburg is the home of Mormonism. He claims that Joseph Smith, who, tradition has it, was shown through Divine revelation the gold-rimmed palm leaves whereon was written the basis of the Morman doctrine and faith, stole a manuscript formulated by Sidney Rigdon from a Pittsburg printing office, which is the actual foundation of Mormonism. The Rev. Dr. Stanton has been making a special study of this question for more than four years, and claims to have ample proof of his assertions. He lately returned from the Pacific Coast and Salt Lake City, where he had been looking up data on the subject.

Lese Majeste in England.

From The London Truth.

Among the most notable expressions of loyalty on the occasion of the Queen's birthday was that of a salesman in Leadenhall Market who displayed her Majesty's portrait between two royal standards in a grove of pork and sausages, supported by two fine hams emblazoned with the letters "V. R." A loyal Radical, from whom I have this information professes himself to have been greatly shocked at this display, more particularly the appearance of the royal monogram "upon the most ignoble portion of the pig's anatomy." But I have seen a "V. R." in other positions nearly as strange. We must look to the spirit rather than the letter.

FLEE FROM POLICE CELLS

Italian Twins Accused of Murder Escape—One Captured.

FACTS AGAINST THE DOORMAN

Declared He Found Them Safe Behind Bars Hours After One Was Caught in the Park.

Savenio and Nicolo Tocci, the Italian twin brothers, who were arrested about 9 o'clock Saturday night, on the charge of having, a few hours previously, stabbed and killed Christopher Kiernan, a seventeen-year-old lad of 502 West Forty-seventh Street, escaped some time during Saturday night or early yesterday morning from the prison of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they had been placed pending an examination. Nicolo was subsequently captured in Central Park, but up to a late hour last night Savenio was still at large.

A decidedly striking feature of the escape and capture is that, according to the police records, the capture of the man actually occurred several hours before the escape itself. In other words, the police blotter at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station has it that the escape occurred about 6:05 A. M., while the blotter of the Park Sub-Station, Mount St. Vincent, within the limits of which Nicolo was captured, has it that the capture was made at 2:45 A. M.—more than three hours earlier.

This discrepancy of statement and time, which under no possibility can be reconciled, will form the subject of an investigation later. At the present all that is definitely known in the matter is that Doorman Edgar Sharp of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, who has been in the service some thirty-two years, and who is in charge of the cells at the station, about 6:05 A. M. yesterday rushed into the presence of Sergt. Burns, who was in charge at the time, and exclaimed, "The murderers have escaped!" Investigation proved that this was so, and at once a general alarm was sent out, and a force of a dozen or more detectives were put on the case.

Then Doorman Sharp told his story. He said that he had looked at the prisoners during the night on his usual rounds, the last time at 5:45 A. M., and had seen that they were in their cells and sleeping, and that all was well. After this inspection he went, as is customary, into the section room and reception room of the station, attending to the duties incidental to the turning out of the "dog watch" at 6 o'clock. After this was done, he says, he returned to take another look, and then noticed that the door of the cell in which the prisoners were confined was open, and that they were nowhere to be seen. Then, he says, he sounded the alarm. On the strength of this statement the time of the escape was set down at 6:05 A. M.

So much for the Forty-seventh Street side. From the park sub-station comes a story which, borne out by the facts, seems effectually to refute Doorkeeper Sharp's report.

While Policeman George Speers of the Central Park Squad was on duty Saturday night and Sunday morning at the West Drive, near One Hundredth Street, he was startled at 2:45 o'clock A. M. to see what looked like a man moving on all fours in the shrubbery. He waited at first, thinking that some of the animals might have escaped from the menagerie, and in that case he did not intend to take any chances. He was relieved, therefore, when the creeping object stood erect, revealing the figure of a man, and looked carefully about. Finding a man and not a man-eating tiger, Speers shouted to the fellow to halt. Instead of doing so, he sprang into the bushes and ran. Speers drew his revolver, started in pursuit, and after a chase of some minutes caught his man, an Italian, about twenty-five years old, who wore only a shirt and trousers, and was without shoes. would not talk.

Speers took his prisoner to Roundsman Lasky in the Park sub-station, Mount St. Vincent. Lasky tried to interrogate the man, but could get nothing from him. In the absence of any information he entered the prisoner as "John Doe, twenty-two years, Italian, residence unknown, captured by Policeman George Speers at 2:45 A. M." He then made the entry, "Looks as if he had been in a fight." Neither Roundsman Lasky nor Policeman Speers had any knowledge that their prisoner was a prison-breaker and charged with homicide. They thought he was an ordinary prisoner, possibly implicated in a drunken fight in some tenement, and Lasky sent him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station under the charge "suspicious."

Some hours later the general alarm, which had been sent out by Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and in which the fugitives were described as being in stocking feet—they had left their shoes behind in their cells—reached the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Among the persons to see the alarm and note its contents was Sergt. Wood of that station. He was at the desk there when Policeman Speers called to take "John Doe" to the Harlem Court. When the Italian was led out before the desk Sergt. Wood glanced at him and asked, "Where's that man's shoes?" He then told Speers not to take the prisoner, and telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Station for Policeman Convey, who had originally arrested the Tocci brothers, to come and see if the man in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was not one of the escaped men.

Convey arrived in due time, and positively identified the man. The Italian was then taken to the Harlem Court, where he was arraigned on the charge of homicide. He will be examined in detail this morning.

As for the story of the escape itself, it is decidedly interesting. The ease with which the twin brothers got away is remarkable. They had both been placed in Cell No. 3 on the upper tier of the prison, presumably for the reason that most of the other cells were occupied. The prison, it may be said, is separated from the station by a courtyard 10 by 80 feet. The cell door, which is a heavy iron one weighing some 200 pounds, was fastened—as are all the doors in the old-time prisons of the city—with an antiquated lock, part of which consists of a long iron bar, or lever. The prisoners in some way or other found that a flange on the upper part of the door, which is supposed to swing over and meet the door casing, fell short within a few inches, and that by raising the door on its hinges to the extent of these few inches the iron bar could be raised clear of the dog, or catch, and the door could then be swung open.

Accordingly, at some time or other during the night the prisoners swung the door free and, in stocking feet, leaving their shoes in the cell, walked into the corridor. From there their road to liberty was clear. The outer prison door, down which the steps lead to the courtyard, stood wide open instead of being locked, as it is supposed to be. In the courtyard, fenced in on the east and west sides by a wall some fifteen feet high, the men found a twenty-foot ladder which they raised on the easterly wall. From the top of the wall they dropped to an alley leading to Forty-eighth Street, and were free.

Capt. Thomas will prefer charges against his doorman. About eighteen years ago, when Sharp was doorman at the East Fifty-first Station, a prisoner committed for a minor offense escaped from his care.

Doorman Sharpe, in conversation with Sergt. Farrell, said he had not stated that he saw the Tocci brothers in their cells, but that he had seen their hats and shoes, and he supposed the men would be where their hats and shoes were. In his experience he had never known this not to be the case.

The crime for which the Tocci brothers were arrested was committed about 7 o'clock Saturday night, in front of the building, 502 West Forty-eighth Street.

Hip Pocket No Longer Used.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

Men are very tenacious of beliefs. Some years ago the desperado who carried a pistol bore it in a belt which went around his waist or carried it in his hip pocket. In both cases the weapon was in about the same region, and no one thought of carrying a revolver anywhere else. For some time past the hip pocket has been discarded as a place for a weapon, and, as men who carry revolvers in belts are almost entirely unknown now, there is seldom a weapon anywhere in that region. The sack coat has replaced the tail coat, and thus the covering for the pistol has gone. Moreover, the sack coat has been growing shorter and shorter of recent years, and now a man can hardly carry even a flask for fear of discovery. The coat pocket is the place where men carry their revolvers, as a rule. It is a little inconvenient, it is true, but it does not expose a man to the danger of being arrested by the first policeman he passes. A negro uniformly "totes his gun" in the breast of his shirt or jumper.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Waists, Skirts and Suits.

We want to impress you—arouse your interest. The values presented are marvels. The words that tell of them are not novel. However, they have the charm of truth and honesty—the two strongest qualities of the Macy advertising. We'll divide the news into three chapters, and state the salient features succinctly and accurately. Not a syllable of over-praise; not the slightest tinge of exaggeration. Don't think the goods are any the less bargains because we omit to apply such decrepit adjectives as "unparalleled," "stupendous," "mastodon," "phenomenal," "unprecedented," "colossal," "unsurpassed," "matchless."

Chapter I.—Women's Waists.

Fifteen thousand Women's Shirt Waists—minus the number sold Friday and Saturday—*at half and less than half price.* They were made by a manufacturer who stands in the front rank. The quality of his materials, the grace of his styles and the beauty of his workmanship put him there. His name must remain incog. in the advertising. He would resent having it publicly associated with this sale, *because we are selling his products so low. We respect his wishes.*

80c. Waists at 39c.

They are made of striped percale—firm, strong quality and pretty colorings.

$1.00 and $1.25 Waists at 59c.

They are made of white pique and striped madras and duck—faultless at every point.

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 79c.

They are made of white pique; plain, striped and figured dimity; striped and corded madras; striped duck and satin-striped lawn.

$1.75 and $2.50 Waists at 98c.

They are made of plain chambries; corded madras; striped lawns; white marseilles; fancy striped pique and embroidered polka-dotted pique.

There is an abundance of White Waists in the collection—also the new colors that have found favor with smart, bright women. All the dainty summery tints and combinations that are natty and attractive.

Chapter II.—Women's Skirts.

Eight hundred Women's Skirts at nearly one-third of what they are really worth. The story of the transaction that gave us possession of them has a humorous side.

Our buyer made a "bluff"—and was called—*you win.*

The Skirts are made of light and dark blue Denims and Pique in white, pink, tan, blue, brown, lavender and other colors—fine, strong Pique with well-defined and effective welts that stand out cord-like and pronouncedly.

Our representative examined the Skirts—said they were good and cheap, but declined to buy, because his holdings of similar styles were large enough. The manufacturer grew insistent—urged him to make a bid. Finally, in a jocular vein, our buyer made an offer—naming a price absurdly small. The words were spoken in the same spirit that would prompt one to offer a dollar for a well-known, staple ten-dollar article. It was accepted. We were astonished and gratified. When you see the Skirts and hear the prices, you'll experience the same sensations.

$2.75 Skirts at . . . . $1.31 | $6.00 Skirts at $2.93
$4.50 Skirts at . . . . $1.96 | $9.00 Skirts at $3.91

They are well made, they are in the newest shapes and they are crisp and fresh.

Chapter III.—Women's Suits.

Forty Women's White Pique Suits, handsome skirts; natty Eton jackets, elaborately strapped with pique. Excellent Suits—elegant Suits.

Worth $11.50; our price $4.98

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:33	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..1:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:49	Gov. Isl'd...4:32	H. Gate....6:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate....6:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Irawaddy, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 4.		
Aurania, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
**WEDNESD

Wanamaker's

Women's $1 Sailor Hats, 25c.

THE manufacturer wanted to balance up his books and go on vacation with no uneasy thoughts of unsold stock to come between him and his enjoyment. We helped. He can fish in serenity now, for the stock is here. We took it without its anxieties, for the price will be

25c. Each

and at that figure they will go as fast as we can hand them out and make change. You'll call them a dollar's worth.

Very good hats, of a fine rough straw, in proper style, trimmed with black silk bands.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Women's Tailor-made Suits Gone from lower to lowest, the prices on our high-class tailor-made suits. Tailor-made suits that are always useful, good in color and workmanship, stylish and serviceable. For goods that are worth high markings, that were reasonable indeed at their original rates, note these selling prices:

At $5—Serges and other materials; blue, black, and green; fly-front jackets; correctly hanging skirts; only a few of each size; values up to $10.
At $10—Navy blue serges and a few homespuns; jackets in different styles; well tailored; values up to $18.
At $12—Navy blue cheviots and other stuffs; well tailored; many silk lined throughout; values up to $22.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Outing Hats, 65c. The fitting finish for a natty toilet. Large, rough straw golfing hats, gracefully curved, strikingly trimmed with soft, bright patterned silk and long, effective quills. This Summer's own type of hat, going at

65c. Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

This Unequaled Shirt-Waist Showing There's never been a larger or a more varied collection of pretty, stylish, well-made waists than this. Come expecting to find the kinds you fancy. Come assured they are fairly priced. Many styles of pure white lawn waists, and a good assortment, too, in striped and polka-dot madras, dimity, lawn and percale. Priced thus:

OF WHITE LAWN
85c.—Full front, with 8 fine plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar; good value at $1.25.
$1—Fine drop stitch lawn; full front; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
$1.50—Full front, with 4 rows of fine embroidery insertion; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar and laundered cuffs.
$1.75—Full front, with clusters of plaits and rows of lace insertion; yoke and plaited back. Others, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery and plaits, up to $6.50.
OF COLORED MATERIALS
75c.—Of prettily striped madras; full front; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs; detachable collar.
$1—Of fine striped dimity; full front, bias stripes; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
$1.25—Of cool lawns in pretty stripes; full front; yoke and plaited back; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
$1.50—Polka-dot percales; full front, plaited, edged with white braid; yoke back.
$1.75—Of fine striped lawns; round yoke back and front, of white, edged with narrow insertion; laundered cuffs and detachable collar.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Belts, Numerous New Styles That Will Please What sort of belt have you had in mind? It's here. This gathering comprises all the kinds that good taste approves. One style that's likely to be in especially high favor:

They are heavy corded silk crush belts, to go twice around; pink, maize, green and white, Roman stripe borders; jeweled buckles. $1.25 each. At the same price, some of black satin, with handsome enameled buckles.
Beaded elastic belts, very attractive, 50c. to $2.75.
Tenth street.

Guerlain's Toilet Goods Below is a list of superior preparations bearing the name of Guerlain,—procurable only here, in the Philadelphia store and from the maker, in Paris. Best goods, and, therefore, most expensive, but not really *dear*. There are:

Various exquisite Extracts, Colognes, Toilet Waters, Face Powders, Cold Creams, Toilet Powders, Sachet Powders, Shaving Creams, Shaving Soaps, Face Lotion, Lip Rouge, Toilet Soaps, Almond Meal.
Tenth street.

Some Little-Priced Pillows Have pillows in plenty. They add greatly to your own comfort and win for you commendation for your hospitality. Rarely does any one have too many pillows.

An especially good value at $2.25. Pure down filling and handsome Oriental coverings.
At $1.50—Pine needle odor pillows with embroidered denim coverings.
At 95c.—Grass cloth covering; down filling.
At 50c.—Fancy cottoh coverings, plain and striped; fibre filling.
At 35c.—Cushions of straw matting.

A Bright Story About lanterns—novel, artistic, decorative, illuminating. The same story can be told, we believe, here only. 50c. to $4.

Japanese Bead Lanterns, to be used with small lamps, gas burners, or electric lights, 50c. to $3.75.
German Paper Lanterns, 5c. to 50c.
Japanese Paper Lanterns, a great variety, 8c. to 85c. each. Prices of many sorts have been greatly reduced.

Awning Half Prices The early season onslaught has left us about 3,000 yards of best awning material.

We offer it—and awning-time has scarcely begun, this late Summer—at

Exactly Half Price

We construct our awnings on the best galvanized iron frames, and guarantee good workmanship.
Third floor.

Bicycles Our claim to the championship for quality and value:

Humber Bicycles for men and women,—Roadsters and Tourists, $40.
Orient Bicycles.—Roadster, $50; "1.30," $65; Chainless, $75; Tandem, $100.
Continent Bicycles,—Men's, $30; Women's, $31.50.
Continental Bicycles,—Men's, $25; Women's, $26.50.
Rodman Bicycles for Boys and Girls,—$17.50, $20, $22.50, $25.
Road Flyers for men, 22 and 24-in., $16.

Old Glory Best bunting flags in thirty sizes, — from 2x3 feet, at 85c., to 20x36 feet, at $52. Silk flags, too, stripes printed or sewed, stars in the high grades finely embroidered. 10c. to $55. Workmanship worthy its subject.

For Golf A thorough golf equipment. The best possible, of course. Every bargain a "driver."

Golf Clubs, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Caddy Bags, canvas, plain and plaided; very durable; 75c. to $7.50.
Golf Balls—Of any make your fancy may demand.

Toy Warfare Rattling fun for the Fourth.

Brass Toy Cannon, siege gun type, mounted on mahogany—all for powder use—25c. to $4.50.
Toy Air Rifles, 75c. to $3.
Paper Cap Pistols, 10c. and 20c.
Toy Swords, cavalry and infantry, 25c. to $1.50.
Toy Uniform Equipments, $1 to $2 a set.

For Summer Lounging Hammocks and tents, all sizes and styles, all handsome, comfortable, permanent.

Mexican, $1 to $2.25. Cotton woven, 75c. to $5.
Baby, knitted cord, 50c. and $1.
Children's Tents, for beach or lawn, 7 ft. sq., $5; 5 ft. sq., $4.50.
Large tents ordered from catalogue.

Tennis The game complete: Rackets, 75c. to $6.50; Poles, 75c. to $2 a pair; Nets, $1.50 to $3.50; tape, balls and all the smaller accessories.

Cameras Keep a record of the Summer's fun. We have cameras and supplies in full assortment, all the best, for snap shots or ambitious photographs.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE ARBEITER SAENGERBUNDE.

Festival of German Singing Societies at Grand Central Palace.

The second annual Federal Festival of the Arbeiter Saengerbunde, or Workingpeople's Singing Societies, of the Northeastern States was begun last night with a Commers in the Grand Central Palace. Over 4,000 persons, it was estimated, were in attendance, the visiting societies from other cities coming out in force. The gathering began at 6 o'clock. Long tables were placed in the big auditorium of the Palace, and at these the members sat, eating the food they had brought with them and drinking beer, societies here and there breaking out in song as they felt inclined. A select chorus of 1,500 voices, under the management of Frederick Brockmer, led in the singing. There were impromptu speeches by Joseph Ringelmann, Alexander Jonas, Franz Leubert, and other members of the Directing Committee.

An admittance fee of $1 for men and 50 cents for women was charged. Members wore the red Socialist badges and oak leaves in their hats.

The general convention of the societies will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. To-night there will be a torchlight parade, starting from the Grand Central Palace and breaking up at Eighty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, whence the various local societies, with the guest societies each has charge of, will divide and go to their respective headquarters. The line of march will be as follows: Lexington Avenue to Sixty-seventh Street, to Second Avenue, to Seventy-third Street, to First Avenue, to Seventy-ninth Street, to Avenue A, to Eighty-second Street, to First Avenue, to Eighty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue, to Eightieth Street, to Third Avenue, to Eighty-sixth Street, to Avenue A, to Eighty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue.

On Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock will occur the great concert of 1,500 singers, and a specially picked orchestra, followed by a picnic and Summernight's fest.

CLAIMS THE BRIDGE JUMPER.

Mrs. Naegele Sure It Was Her Husband Who Took Fatal Leap.

Although the body has not yet been recovered, there is little doubt that the man who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Saturday was Otto Naegele, a professional gambler, thirty-five years old, without a home. From the description given by those who saw the man on the bridge and the coat he left behind him, his wife, Margaret, whom he deserted, is positive that it was her husband who made the leap.

Mrs. Naegele, who occupies three small rooms on the second floor of a double-decker tenement at 1,480 Amsterdam Avenue, when seen last night, said: "I have no doubt, from the description given, that it was my husband, and I always predicted and told him that he would either end his life himself or be sent to Sing Sing. However, when the body is found I shall claim it and see that it is buried."

"Naegele came from a good family in Bavaria, but from his youth he was a black sheep. He was driven by his misconduct from Heidelberg, and his father was compelled to send him to this country twenty years ago. His career in this country has been checkered, and he has been an artist, butcher, storekeeper, steward, sailor, and gambler. The last work he did was as steward on a White Star steamer."

The last Mrs. Naegele saw of her husband was on Jan. 2 last. He promised to reform, and Mrs. Naegele allowed him to remain at home with her children—Augusta, ten years old, and Elsa, eight years old—she going out to work. When she returned home in the evening she found the children in the hall crying, and on questioning them they told her that their father had gone away, taking all their clothes with him.

About six weeks ago Elsa died of diphtheria, and last week Naegele came to the house, but did not see his wife. When he learned of the death of his child he seemed heartbroken. This was the last that was seen of him. Mrs. Naegele said that the death of the child may have affected his reason, as he was very fond of her.

Youth Rescues Boy from Drowning.

Thomas Raster, twelve years old, of 49 Sutton Place, fell into the East River off the Sixtieth Street Dock last night. John Barry, eighteen years old, of 54 Sutton Place, a powerful swimmer, was about, and, diving, he caught the lad as he was sinking a third time. The tide was running with much strength, and Barry had a hard struggle. He got near the dock, however, and James Holahan of 313 East Fifty-ninth Street got hold of both, and drew them from the water. Barry collapsed when taken out, and was attended by an ambulance physician. Raster was unconscious when taken to the Flower Hospital but recovered.

Woman Drowned at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 2.—Early this morning the body of a woman, apparently a person of refinement, about twenty-three years old, was found floating in the canal near Meigs Street Bridge. It was taken to the morgue and awaits identification. In her pocket was found a piece of paper, on which was written the following address: "Mrs. Sam Person, 206 Campbell Street, City." Inquiry at this place proved that no such person as Mrs. Person lived there. The address might easily refer to a street in some other city. Death resulted from drowning.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

The Past Week Has Been a Quiet One in All Departments.

COTTON OUTLOOK PROMISING

Good Business in Men's Woolen Goods —Fair Number of Orders for Dress Goods.

This past week has been a quiet one in all departments of the textile business, but it will be even more quiet this coming week. The majority of the commission and jobbing houses closed their establishments Saturday noon, and will not open until Wednesday morning. This practically means no business from Friday night till Thursday morning, a long period, longer than it has been favored with for many years, and is all the more marked when it is considered that the business conditions are so much better than has been the case for several years at this time. The latter part of this week will be a dead one in the trade, for very few buyers will probably be in evidence, and many of the merchants will, on this account, elect to remain away with their families until next Monday.

RAW WOOL.

The market for raw wool has been quietly getting into better condition than at any time since the boom of '97. The situation is far healthier than for many years. Prices are higher in the principal seaboard markets than they have been for a year, and this improved tone promises to be permanent if no unexpected factor enters into the calculations. The market for the manufacturers of wool is steadily improving, and the gain is of a substantial character. In the second place there is a decided scarcity of wool, and even if there was enough to supply all the needs, any weakening in prices would start a heavy export business to Europe, for prices are high there.

RAW COTTON.

The good weather which has prevailed in the South has exercised a peculiar effect over the cotton market, and it has ruled weak and on the decline. Middling upland spot has touched the lowest point in several months, being quoted at 6 1-16 cents. The estimates made as to the acreage of cotton conflict to a considerable extent. The consensus of opinion is that the decrease this year as compared with last is but slight, and as weather conditions have been favorable there is every reason for expecting another large crop, which may possibly amount to more than 11,000,000 bales. The consumption of cotton will undoubtedly be larger than ever before, and the outlook for the cotton industry is promising.

MEN'S WEAR.

There has been a very satisfactory business in the men's wear department of the woolen goods market during the past week. Overcoatings and suitings are moving freely, and as the amount of business increases with the clothier his orders placed with the commission merchants are larger and the strength of the market is correspondingly increased. The real condition of the clothier is shown by the manner in which he tries to hasten deliveries. The mills, however, are not keeping up to their promises in many cases, which bodes ill for the duplicate business.

The present business conditions point toward a scarcity, and there is likely to be the same scramble at the end of the heavyweight business as there was at the end of the lightweight season. Some of the largest houses in the country are buying small lots, but buying them frequently, just as their own business calls for the goods, and they are taking no chances of overbuying. It is a gratifying feature of the market that there is no disposition on the part of the buyers to cancel any part of their orders.

The market is very strong, and on low-priced woolens costing from 20 to 25 cents and up to the high grades advances have been made. There are free predictions in regard to further advances within a month. The fact that Territory wools have been advanced about 25 per cent. while goods have only been advanced 5 to 7½ per cent. would make this a probability.

In regard to the various worsted lines, the business is very brisk. The books of many of the agents already show a greater yardage than they have for an entire season in years past. Many of the leading mills are already well sold up. Serges still show the most important business in the piece dyes, and the demand still continues for lightweights for the current season as well as for heavyweights. Fancies are also moving in a satisfactory manner.

Woolen goods are improving, and although not in as good a position as worsteds, are fairly well situated. Good gray effects are doing well, and some of them are sold well into September. There is an improvement in the low grades noticed lately, and on some lines advances have been made up to 7½ per cent.

OVERCOATINGS.

Overcoatings are moving easily, and the trading this season is likely to be very good. The fancy-backed coverts and kerseys, as well as the plain kerseys, are in the best position. The low-priced coverts, from $1 to $1.25, are well bought. Kerseys selling the best are those priced at $1.37½ and down. The $1 kersey is prominent. Beavers and friezes are in fair condition.

There is very little as yet done openly for the Spring season, except in piece dyes. Where there has been anything done it has been at last year's prices, or, at the most, an advance of 5 per cent. Many of the lines are ready to be opened as soon as the market appears to be ready for them.

DRESS GOODS.

There has been more business done in dress goods during the past week than before. There are a fair numbers of orders coming forward, but they are for small quantities. The jobbers will not be ready to do business until after this week. There is a probability of the season's ending being a lively one, and agents are preparing for this. The best selling styles are crepons, homespuns, plaids, serges, and cashmeres, and prices are strong all along the line.

HOSIERY.

The importers are well satisfied with the season's business, which has continued in good volume for a much longer period than usual. There are very small stocks on hand, nothing, in fact, in fancies that are at all desirable, and the lines of staples are far smaller than ever known before at this time. There is hardly enough left to supply the trade till the end of the season, and it is feared that these goods will run out long before the right time.

The chief fault that can be found with the season is the question of prices. They have not been altogether satisfactory, but this was due entirely to the keen competition and the slashing that followed. This seems to be one of the things that come up every season to spoil what would otherwise be a good business time. The staples which are now being sold are shaved so closely in price that there is left little room for adequate profit.

UNDERWEAR.

The lightweights are now sold up completely, and there are no more to be had for this season. Mills will go into heavyweights very soon, and many of them are very well supplied with orders for these heavyweights now, enough in several cases to keep them running, they say, for a long time. There is a noticeable increase in the orders for low grade flat goods for the Fall, but still more of an increase in the business in higher grades.

There is probably more interest centred around the opening of the new Spring samples than anything else at the present time. There will be large quantities of samples of fancy goods, for it is thought that these will be a very important factor in the new season's business.

COTTON GOODS.

The past week has been the quietest one that the cotton goods market has experienced for some time. It is natural that this should be so, as it is the end of the first half of the year, and most of the jobbers have been taking account of stock.

Dark fancy calicoes have finished their first business, and some idea can now be formed of the nature of the business for the Fall. There is some talk of advances when the reorders begin to arrive, but this is uncertain in view of the weakening of the quotations on cotton. The present prices are, however, firm. There have been good sales of certain styles of floral designs, rather large stripes, and arabesque figures. Large patterns have been perhaps the most prominent, and boldness has been a distinctive feature of the season.

There is little new to report in regard to ginghams, either staple or dress styles. They are scarce and very firm, without price change. There are some buyers who are intimating that they are ready to do business for next Spring, but agents are not ready for them as yet.

There is not likely to be any material change in the situation for staple cottons for another week at least. The lieveliest point in the staple cotton market is with the exporters, who are doing considerable business. The mills are not able to supply them in all cases, but where there is a possibility of getting the goods one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a cent extra is offered. Orders for bleached cottons are still coming forward in fair numbers, but small, individually. Prices are very firm for medium and higher grades, while low grades are quiet and tending toward irregularity.

Bottled Fun

Cut the string
And let it run;
Nothing like it
Under the sun.

There's fun in the fizz, there's delight in the flavor, there's health in the purity of HIRES Rootbeer. When the day is hot there is no drink so satisfying; when the vitality is low no drink is so beneficial; when you are over heated no drink is so cooling as

HIRES
Rootbeer

The drink of the nation.

Make it yourself at home.
A package of Extract makes 5 gallons. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Write to THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, and ask how a boy can make from 40 cents to $4.50 per day.
Beautiful Picture Book FREE.

D. K. WHITAKER, Agt.,
100 William Street,
WOODBRIDGE BLDG., New York City, N. Y.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

"Ducking Day" Marked by Animated Scenes Ashore and Afloat—Crews Ready for Philadelphia Regatta.

Every craft that would float was pressed into service by Harlem River oarsmen yesterday, and from sunrise to sunset the number of boats on the water would have done credit to a regatta day. The attendance at the boathouses was unusually large, and many interesting scrub races were rowed for the amusement of the guests.

Among the oarsmen the day was known as "ducking day," the first Sunday in July marking the opening of the bathing season, and many pairs of white ducks as well as their owners suffered in consequence.

During the early morning the majority of the crews who are in training for the coming regattas took their regulation spins. Much interest was manifested in the work of the Union, Dauntless, and Lone Star Boat Club crews who will row in the People's Regatta at Philadelphia to-morrow. All seemed to be rowing in excellent form. The Union Boat Club will be represented by John P. Kemp and Albert Wolf in the senior double event, Capt. Hjertberg and George Riley in the junior double event, and Maurice A. Cornell in the junior single event. The senior double crew, which won so handily in the Decoration Day regatta, is looked upon as a sure winner. They are in fine form, and on Saturday, in order to test their speed, covered the Harlem River mile and a half course, with a turn, in 8:52. This time almost equals that of Champion Ten Eyck and his partner. If they can do a little better than this at Philadelphia the event will be theirs. The Dauntless Boat Club will be represented in the intermediate double event by Fred Kafka and John Mulcahey. Sam Cramer will bear the colors of the Lone Stars in the junior single race. His chances of winning are considered very good.

There was a disappointed crowd at the Union Boat Clubhouse, owing to the fact that the finals in the double and four-oared gig race, the heats of which had been rowed at the club regatta, had again been postponed. This, however, was made necessary owing to the fact that the men who are to row at Philadelphia were members of the crews, and it was not deemed advisable to work them too hard. The Metropolitan and Wyanoke Boat Clubs sent eight-oared barge crews to College Point, L. I., where the crews played a match game of baseball.

Several accidents occurred in the river during the day, but none resulted seriously. William Goepfert, the well-known single sculler, while out in a single shell was run into by William Regan of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, who was rowing a single gig. Regan's boat struck the outrigger of Goepfert's boat, bending it and breaking the blade of his scull and capsizing the boat. Goepfert swam to shore, and his boat was picked up and towed to a near-by float.

The Nassau Boat Club's barges were in constant use during the day, as were those of the Atalanta and Friendship Clubs.

Funeral of Mrs. O'Sullivan.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 2.—The funeral of Mrs. Sylvester J. O'Sullivan of New York, who was burned to death here yesterday while in a dry goods store, will take place at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York. Mr. O'Sullivan, who was with his wife when she died in the Muhlenberg Hospital, did not leave his room to-day.

OUTDONE AT CONEY ISLAND

Green Policeman from Staten Island Got Into Hot Water.

RANG FIRE ALARM BY MISTAKE

Lost His Way to Station House, and Must Answer Charges — Otherwise Day Was Quiet.

In all the throng congregated at Coney Island yesterday, probably the most homesick and generally miserable man was a new policeman of the Coney Island force. Instead of carrying out his ordinary function of quelling disturbances in his allotted portion of the island, he is held accountable for creating one, and through a peculiar combination of unfortunate circumstances he kept Capt. Kenny confined to his office a good part of the day compiling a list of charges against him.

Although the patrolman is not a new man on the force, his constabulary duties have heretofore been confined exclusively to Staten Island. He was never at Coney Island before in his life in an official capacity until transferred to that precinct on Saturday afternoon. Although aware that his new post was of considerably more importance than his beat on Staten Island, he was not aware of the devilish machinations that fate had in store for him. Arriving at the island late Saturday afternoon, he lost himself in the crowd, but after diligent inquiry found his way to the station house, where he reported for duty.

When the time came for his shift to go on duty at midnight the Sergeant briefly described his allotted post to him, which was along Surf Avenue, near Sea Gate. Two keys were then given to the new man, one to be used to open fire boxes and the other fitting the locks of the police telephone boxes through which patrolmen are expected to report hourly to the station house. At the end of the first hour of duty the new policeman began to look about him for the telephone box, and finally espied a little red box on a convenient lamp post.

He opened the box, and it being dark felt around until he found a lever and pulled it. This box unfortunately was a fire alarm box, and within a minute there was tumult and shouting throughout the island and the firemen turned out with a clatter and bang. Coney Island has experienced so many destructive fires of late that every resident sleeps with his or her hands on the family chattels, as it were, and a few minutes after the new policeman had innocently rung up the station house, as he thought, many residents could be seen at windows along Surf Avenue with rope ladders ready to descend.

The new policeman fumbled around the box trying to find the telephone annunciator until he saw the entire Fire Department bearing down upon him, followed by an excited crowd. He thought there might have been a mistake somewhere, and he was convinced of it by the subsequent remarks of the firemen. The officer then made some further search for a report box, and finding none concluded to go to the station house and report.

He boarded a trolley car going in the direction whence he had come when he left for his post. He knew the station house was a good distance away, but finally became impatient when a half hour had elapsed and the car was still bowling along with no station house in sight.

"Say, ain't we getting pretty near the police station?" he inquired, in a careless way, of the conductor.

"If you mean the Coney Island station," replied the conductor, "we've passed that twenty minutes or more ago. We are nearly to Brooklyn now."

The new policeman alighted quickly, and found himself in an open field. He started to walk back, and had almost reached the island before a car came along. The day was breaking when he burst into the station house. Meantime, the Sergeant on duty, hearing no report from him, had concluded that he had met with foul play and sent a man to look for him.

The face of the new policeman lit up with the glad smile of a lost child found when he reported to the Sergeant. The Sergeant's face did not have that expression, however, and he and the Captain have been busy ever since trying to find how many different charges must be preferred against the patrolman. Here are a few of them: Failing to signal properly; being off post; failing to report at the station house at the proper time, and turning in a false fire alarm.

Barring this sad case, the police of the Coney Island station had a rather quiet time of it yesterday. There were about 100,000 visitors to the island, which is scarcely as large a crowd as might have been expected, considering the weather. The visitors were exceptionally well behaved, and the purveyors of the various amusements found there were inclined to keep well within the laws.

The police edict had gone forth that the day was to be absolutely dry and arid, and it was generally expected that wholesale arrests would be made for excise violations. Up to late in the evening not a single arrest of that description had been made, however, though many hundreds of gallons of liquid refreshments of the hard variety had been disoensed. The concert halls, having licenses as such, gave absolutely "sacred" entertainments and sold nothing but soda, sarsaparilla, &c. The women performers were dressed demurely in white and the male members of the casts appeared in dress suits, varied in some cases by colored shirts. Trousers in many instances were held in place by belts. The songs sung were mostly in keeping with the refreshments served, being rather flat and insipid.

The Turkish theatre evaded the law in a rather novel way. A big screen was stretched across the stage, behind which was a brilliant light. The performers executed their specialties in front of this light, and every movement was projected with startling distinctness upon the screen. The Turkish theatre did a big business.

The saloons were all doing their usual amount of business with the aid of the Raines law sandwich. The vendors of sausages and hot corn, the fortune tellers, shooting-gallery people, the men with the lung testers, and the cane-board men were doing business as of yore.

The only arrest in this line of business was that of Mark Marson, who was arrested on the board walk opposite the Grand Pier for running a "pin" game. The game is a species of bagatelle, the patron's chance of winning a cigar being his ability to get the ball by a series of pins into certain fortunate apertures on the board. The police considered this gambling. Marson said it was no more than the cane-board men and others were doing. Marson was a policeman on the island under the McKane régime. He was locked up.

There was an epidemic of lost children on the island during the day. Women rushed into the station house at an average of about four an hour seeking information about their little ones, every mother insisting that her child had been kidnapped. The supply of stray children brought in by policemen kept pretty well up with the demand.

BIG RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Capt. Kenny and Sixty Men Descend on the Pickwick Hotel—Ninety-seven Prisoners Taken.

Police Capt. James Kenny, at the head of sixty policemen, raided the Pickwick Hotel on Tilyou's Walk, near the Bowery, at Coney Island last night at midnight, and arrested 84 men and 11 women, who were found in the place. The proprietors of the hotel, Tony Lewis and James Basso, were also arrested and held on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. They, with their army of customers, will be arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand this morning.

The Pickwick Hotel has long been notorious, it is said, as a resort for disreputable characters, and last year Inspector Campbell of Brooklyn raided the place, but warning had been given and the raid was a failure. Capt. Kenny had been preparing last night's coup for some time. Detective Busby of his staff had been quietly getting evidence. On Wednesday last the Captain had a talk with Lewis, during which he says the proprietor admitted that his place was frequented by disorderly persons, and declared that he could not keep them away. On the strength of this admission Capt. Kenny went to Magistrate Teale, who was sitting in the Coney Island Police Court last week, and secured a warrant.

He had planned to raid the hotel to-night or to-morrow night, but learning from his watchers last evening that the time was favorable to the success of the coup he concluded to make it without delay. He requisitioned the services of every available policeman, and at a given signal they swooped down upon the hotel from every direction and surrounded it.

The appearance of the raiders caused the wildest excitement in the hotel. Women screaming and men cursing ran in all directions in a vain effort to escape. On every side they were confronted by the guard of policemen with raised clubs, and driven back until the cordon closed in upon them and they were marched to the station house.

The raid caused great excitement in the island, and a big crowd followed the prisoners to the doors of the lock-up.

ONWENTSIA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Douglass, McDonald, and Other Players Ready for Opening Game.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Promptly at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning Walter McKittrick of the St. Louis Country Club and Phelps B. Hoyt of the Glenview Golf and Polo Club will tee off in the first qualifying round of the fifth annual tournament of the United States Golf Association, which takes place on the Onwentsia Club's links at Lake Forest. They will be followed every four minutes by other pairs until all of the 112 contestants for the honor of amateur golf champion have been started on the first round of the eighteen-hole course.

The tournament bids fair to excel in point of interest all previous contests. Beautiful golfing weather has prevailed all week and the Eastern experts who have been practicing at Onwentsia are enthusiastic in their praise of the course. The greens are soft and velvety, in splendid condition, as is shown by the scores made by the golfers during the past two or three days. A hard shower fell this afternoon, but this will, if anything, improve the links unless more rain falls.

Much speculation is already heard as to the probable winner of the coveted championship, now held by Findlay S. Douglass of the Fairfield Golf Club. Douglass has been at the club for several days, going over the links, and is unquestionably in splendid form. Several times he has gone over the eighteen-hole course in 80, or 5 less than bogey, and has played consistent golf throughout. Walter Smith of Onwentsia, John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrew's, W. J. Travis of Oakland, J. A. Tyng of Morris County, C. B. McDonald of Chicago, and D. R. Forgan of Onwentsia, have all been playing in good form. William Holabird, Jr., of the Glenview Club, Chicago, a fifteen-year-old boy, may prove a surprise. He has beaten, with ease, many of the local contestants, and if he plays the golf during the tournament that he has in practice he will undoubtedly give a good account of himself.

As to the chance of a Western player carrying off the honors or a native American golfer breaking the line of Scotch successes scored by McDonald, Whigham, and Douglass, opinion is divided. Douglass is, however, the favorite at present.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton are all represented, Yale by John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion; Roderick Berry, Jr., and Walter B. Smith; Princeton by W. D. Vanderpool and J. Stuart, and Harvard by J. F. Curtis and G. C. Hubbard.

MEETING OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Will Discuss on Staten Island the Future of Their Party.

Services were held yesterday in the Auditorium in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, and an address was delivered by Samuel Dickie, National Chairman of the Prohibition Party. There was only a small attendance. The afternoon session opened with a song service. This was led by Francis W. Graham, Musical Director of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Dickie then spoke on "Militant Christianity."

To-day there is to be a conference at the Auditorium of the leaders of Prohibition Party from all parts of the country. A large attendance of active workers is expected. The subject to be discussed is, "The Future of the Prohibition Party."

Ex-Prohibitionist Dies in a Saloon.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—George Washington Peet, at one time a well known Prohibition leader in this section, and who had been a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket, died last night in a saloon. He was forty-seven years of age. A short time before he died he drank in rapid succession three glasses of whisky, a big glass of beer, and a cocktail. Peet then sat down in a chair, and in a few minutes his head fell forward on his chest. An hour later it was found that he was cold.

Reasonable.

Another reason for Li Hung Chang wanting to demolish the Chinese Wall is possibly because he read the handwriting on it.—Philadelphia Times.

BICYCLE RACES AT NEWARK.

W. A. Rutz Makes a New Amateur Record for Five Miles—Bald Does an Exhibition Half Mile.

Bicycle races were held yesterday afternoon at the Vailsburg track, at Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the New Jersey Racing Association. Six events made up the card—one an exhibition half mile by "Eddie" Bald. Bald rode the half mile in 0:55 with a flying start paced by Neville and Hadfield of Newark on a tandem. The amateur events brought out a large field, and the racing for places in both the heats and finals was spirited.

The quarter-mile novice was captured by H. D. Hoffman of New York, and the Cyclone Handicap, half mile, went to J. H. Lake of Port Richmond, who won first place by a few inches, coming up from the rear on the last eighth. The final of the half-mile Consolation Stakes was a struggle between "Bob" Walthour and R. A. Miller. Walthour won by a small margin by superior generalship near the finish.

What was supposed to be the best event on the card proved rather tame. It was the Park Handicap, for one mile, Bald and Kimble starting at scratch in the second heat. They did not succeed in overtaking the field, and were consequently not in the final, although a sixth place would have qualified them. "Bob" Walthour succeeded in winning the final, but only after the hardest kind of riding.

The final of the Essex Handicap, five miles, proved the most exciting of the afternoon's events. W. A. Rutz and E. C. Hausman, both of New Haven, started scratch with a large field to overcome, the biggest handicap being nearly a quarter of a mile. They pedaled side by side for four miles, gradually cutting down the gap, and on the last half, by a well-timed spurt, caught the leaders napping. Hausman practically dropped out of it then, leaving Rutz to make the finish, crossing the line a winner with but about three inches to spare. W. A. Ross was second. It was announced that the time made by Rutz—11:36—was the world's amateur record for the distance.

During the races there were a number of spills, the only rider who was seriously hurt being W. W. Pittman of Washington, who received a number of deep gashes in the forehead. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Novice; Prizes, Medals; Value $25, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by M. G. Smith, Orange. Time—0:35. Second Heat—Won by Joseph Cinhart, Irvington. Time—0:34 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Morris, Jersey City. Time—0:33. Fourth Heat—Won by Charles Hauser, Newark. Time—0:34 1-5. Final Heat—Won by H. D. Hoffman, New York; R. J. Krauthein, Newark, second; Oscar Haug, Newark, third. Time—0:34 2-3.

Cyclone Handicap, Half-Mile, Amateur; Prizes, Diamonds; Value $35, $25, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Hunter, Newark, (60 yards.) Time—0:58 3-5. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, New York, (10 yards.) Time—1:03. Third Heat—Won by Thomas Fagan, Madison, (75 yards.) Time—0:59 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, (30 yards.) Time—1:00 2-5. Final Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, (30 yards;) J. H. Hunter, Newark, (50 yards,) second; Thomas Fagan, (70 yards,) third; Walter Babb, P. F. W., fourth. Time—0:58.

Consolation Stakes; Half-Mile Professional; Cash Prizes, $40, $20, $15, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by Bob Walthour, Atlanta. Time—1:07. Second Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Galveston. Time—1:11. Third Heat—Won by Al Newhouse, Buffalo. Time—1:08. Final Heat—Won by Bob Walthour; R. A. Miller, second; Al Newhouse, third; A. C. Mertens, fourth; W. G. Furman, fifth. Time—1:06 1-5.

Park Handicap; One Mile, Professional; Prizes Cash, $50, $20, $15, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by R. A. Miller, Galveston, (80 yards.) Time—2:10. Second Heat—Won by O. V. Babcock, New York, (120 yards.) Time—2:06. Final Heat—Won by Robert Walthour, Atlanta, (40 yards;) Jay Eaton, Lorraine, (80 yards,) second; A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (80 yards,) third; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (80 yards,) fourth; R. A. Miller, Galveston, (80 yards,) fifth. Time—2:06 4-5.

Essex Handicap, Five Miles; Trial Heats, Two Miles; Prizes, Diamonds Valued at $35, $25, $10, $5.—First Heat—Won by C. C. Schreiber, H. W., New York, (30 yards.) Time—4:37. Second Heat—Won by A. S. Van Houten, Morristown, (150 yards.) Time—4:25 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. G. Frank, P. W., New York, (150 yards.) Time—4:26. Final Heat—Won by W. A. Rutz, New Haven, (scratch;) W. A. Ross, Harrison, (150 yards,) second; G. H. Hunter, Newark, (300 yards,) third; John King, Newark, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—11:36.

Cycling To-morrow at Manhattan.

In addition to the motor cycle paced race between Elkes and Gardiner at Manhattan Beach to-morrow, "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," who covered a mile behind a locomotive in 57 4-5 seconds, will ride an exhibition on the same machine which he used in this wonderful performance. Sullivan and others are also on the programme.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games from Washington—Baltimore Defeats St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	19	.703
Boston	40	23	.635
Chicago	38	24	.613
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Baltimore	35	26	.574
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	32	29	.525
New York	30	33	.476
Pittsburg	29	32	.475
Louisville	23	40	.365
Washington	18	47	.277
Cleveland	12	49	.197

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Washington, 1.
Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 8.

Games To-day.

Boston in Washington.
Cleveland in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The "Reds" won two games to-day from Washington, making seven consecutive victories. Luck was with them in the first game. With two out in the ninth inning, and Vaughn on second, Breitenstein singled, scoring the winning run. The second game was called in the seventh inning to allow the Washington's to catch a train. Attendance, 7,480. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Breitenstein; Washington, Kittridge and Dinneen. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	4	.	.	.	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Hawley; Washington, McGuire and McFarland. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Baltimore Beats St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—McBride's wildness and timely hitting were responsible for the "Orioles'" victory to-day. McGinnity was in the box again, and his pitching was a feature. It was a dull game. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	2	0	—10

Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, O'Connor and McBride; Baltimore, Robinson and McGinnity. Umpires—Gaffney and Mannassan. Attendance, 12,000.

No Game in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The baseball game between New York and Chicago scheduled for to-day was not played on account of rain.

Baseball Game Stopped at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, July 2.—The Syracuse baseball team attempted to play ball with Montreal this afternoon. So soon as the first ball was pitched ten policemen came on the grounds and arrested Pitcher Villeman, Catcher Dixon, Umpire Boyd, and "Farmer" Brown, who had gone to bat for Montreal in order to save the visitors from the inconvenience of getting arrested. The four men were bailed by George N. Kuntzsch, who, when they are arraigned to-morrow, will ask for a jury trial. Mr. Kuntzsch wants some disposition of the case made this week, so that, if favorable to him, he may play next Sunday. The arrests were made to-day by order of Mayor McGuire, who has insisted this year that Sunday baseball shall not be played. About 1,000 spectators were at the game, which was of course called off so soon as the arrests had been made.

Other Games.

At Providence—Worcester, 8; Providence, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 13; Binghamton, 9.
At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Scranton, 3. Newark, 8; Scranton, 5.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

The Richmond Hill, L. I., golf team for the season will be composed of Charles W. O'Connor, Joseph A. McCord, Arthur Mann, W. H. Rachau, Arthur Hinds, Edgar W. Van Vleck, C. S. Van Rensselaer, and O. G. Smith. The team will play the Crescent Athletic Club golfers next Wednesday on the latter's links at Bay Ridge. The water pipes which were laid to each of the Richmond Hill greens this year have demonstrated their advantage to the playing condition of the course during the recent dry spell.

The Hartford golfers are keeping the sport active on their links on the outskirts of the city. A team match has been played with the Middletown golfers, and the club hopes to be well represented in the Connecticut championship games to be played on the Bridgeport Club links in the middle of July. R. W. Cutler has just won the June monthly medal in a record of 84 strokes for the course. H. S. Redfield was a close second, with 86. Another medal has been offered for July competition. Redfield won the President's Cup a short time ago, and the Consolation Cup in that event has since been won by C. E. Shepard. The Class A competitors, limited to those who can go around the eighteen holes in 95 strokes or better, has been increased from ten early in the season to seventeen at the present time. Miss Ruth Whitmore is one of the best women golfers and she won the Stirling Cup, playing from scratch in a bogey competition.

The Boston golf world has been agitated to an unusual degree recently, which for the time being caused the coming Chicago championships to drop into a place of secondary importance. Arthur Lockwood of the Commonwealth Golf Club, it seems, has seen fit to challenge "Ned" Atherton of the Wollaston Golf Club to a thirty-six-hole match for the championship of Massachusetts. Just why either of these two men should aspire to the championship of that State, when such players as James F. Curtis, former intercollegiate champion; Quincy A. Shaw, Herbert M. Leeds, F. I. Amory, O. L. Ripley, and a few others have the reputation of ranking among Boston's topmost golfers, may not be very clear to the outside world.

Judging from the reports of this exciting episode it appears that Mr. Lockwood did the horrible thing of sending his challenge to a Boston newspaper, and that, too, through a professional. According to Mr. Atherton's friends, the latter gentleman "pursues the even tenor of his way and will, very properly, pay no attention to the challenge. One of the leading players of the Wollaston Club asserts that this challenging brings golf to the level of prizefighting, should it become general, and that there is no difficulty in arranging private matches between gentlemen who are in good standing in their respective clubs. The challenge has an air of professionalism which the local amateurs do not like, and some of them are quite exercised regarding the matter."

Mr. Lockwood, it is further stated, is an Englishman who has only been in America a short time. Meanwhile the amateur golf world will anxiously await further results of this singular State championship colloquy.

That popular Summer drink, known as "horseneck," by which ambiguous name the concoction of ginger ale and lemon peel is known, is responsible for a golf story that has been giving the Chicago players no end of amusement. One of their papers gives the following interesting version of the tale: "Two golfers were playing out on the Blue Island links recently, and, becoming thirsty, they sent their caddy for two refreshing 'horsenecks.' This drink is extremely popular at golf clubs, but the caddy, being a new recruit and a dense little fellow, had vague ideas of the meaning of 'horsenecks.' However, he rushed away and returned in a short time. He said: 'Excuse me, Sirs, but the barn boss says he has no horse necks to spare.' Then the golfers continued their match. Neither dared look at the unsophisticated caddy during the remainder of the play for fear of laughing in his face."

SPEEDWAY ALMOST DESERTED.

Many of the Regular Sunday Drivers Are Out of Town—"Father Bill" Daly Behind a Trotter.

So many of the regular Sunday drivers in the Speedway brigade have left town for the Summer that the long speeding ground along the Harlem River looked almost deserted yesterday. There was a fair-sized crowd of drivers out, and they thoroughly enjoyed themselves, for there was a lively breeze and more freedom on the road than there has been a fine Sunday for a long time. For a Sunday crowd there, however, was comparatively a handful, and even this small number will probably grow smaller as the Summer season advances. The road was in excellent condition.

It is rarely that a man so addicted to the running horses as "Father Bill" Daly puts in an appearance on the Speedway, but the Sage of Hartford was a trotting horse man before ever he saw a running horse, and he had a splendid sample of the standard-bred in the shafts yesterday; not one of the sort that one would expect to see with a man whose running horses almost invariably are cripples and show on the track with red flannel bandages, but a smart chestnut that could show a 2:20 clip with any of the good ones was the sort of an animal Mr. Daly drove.

Elmer Stevens was out apparently looking for some one to challenge his crack team Motion and Notion, but this is a speedy pair, and usually a wide berth is given to it by drivers who have teams. No challenges came the way of Mr. Stevens, and he went on jogging his pair at first, but on the return trip letting them down for a smart half mile, A. B. Gwathmey's Belle G. went spinning along at a clip that threatened to send the air tearing through her driver's coat, and Andy Wilkinson's handy trotter, Van, was another that cut wind at a sharp gait.

Little Frank and a mate that could show speed equal to his made up the team handled by Luke Burke, and Charles Wieland, who purchased Jubilee Wilkes, 2:11½, recently, was out behind him and open for all brushes that came his way.

Daniel O'Dell and a friend took a spin up the road behind Quadriga, 2:08¾, but they were as much interested in the lively scenes on the Harlem River, which was filled with oarsmen, as they were in watching the trotters, and they were content to jog along and keep out of brushes.

John Muller had Queen Fearnaught, 2:25½, and J. H. Heitman was up behind Ollie Keep, 2:25¾, by Island Wilkes. George Coleman's bay gelding Monopoly was out again, looking for the scalp of the black gelding Eon, which beat him in a stiff brush a few days ago, but he failed to find his rival, and was merely jogged along and his speed kept in reserve by his driver.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1898 or 1899; weights 10 pounds below the scale; penalties. Six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Swiftmas	128	Tamor	112
Imperator	123	St. Clair	112
The Brigton Route	117	Oleeska	107
Captain Sigsbee	112	Ineenteamara	107

SECOND RACE.—The Pansy, for two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs on turf.

Mischievous	107	The Bobby	89
Pettifogger	104	Weldeman	87
Dear Heart	97		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Imp	126	Survivor	107
Merry Prince	116	Tragedian	106
Box	115	Formero	105
Warrenton	113	Azucena	105

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Gulden	117	Mac Flecknoe	112
Sadducee	114	Mike Strauss	112
Montanio	114	Battle Royal	112
Orontais	112	Timely	109

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $400; selling. One mile on turf.

Andronicus	110	Chivalrous	98
Great Neck	107	Village Pride	96
Ordeal	104	Lady Exile	96
Dan Cupid	104	Strangest	96
Ed Tipton	104	Tyran	93
Leando	102	Lepida	91
Chapin	101	Avoca	91
Camotop	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Scotch Plaid	110	Pennetta	96
Estaca	105	Wolhurst	95
Acrobat	104	Greyfeld	93
Bardella	101	Taals	93
Hanwell	101	Handcuff	89
Handsel	101		

Boxing To-night at Coney Island.

In the ring of the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night Jack Everhardt of New Orleans and young Mahoney of Philadelphia, lightweight pugilists, will struggle for supremacy and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts. In addition to this bout there will be a ten-round contest between Eddie Sweeney of Brooklyn and Eugene Rowan of Philadelphia. They will fight at 126 pounds.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Middle States Championship to be Played For at Orange.

The Middle States championship lawn tennis tournament begins this afternoon on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. This event ranks second in importance only to the Newport and Longwood meetings. Champion "Mack" Whitman won the new Middle States Challenge Cup last season, and he will defend his claim to the trophy. This will be his first appearance anywhere near the metropolis since he won the National championship. That he will have no easy task to hold his cup, however, is apparent from the formidable entry list, and it is already predicted that he will have to face Larned as his challenger, with poor chances of holding his title. Besides Larned the following are among the experts entered: Richard Stevens, S. C. Millett, J. P. Paret, J. A. Allen, D. F. Davis, H. A. Ward, G. H. Miles, B. C. Wright, and W. C. Grant. Leo Ware may also play. A whole host of lesser lights will be among the entries for both singles and doubles.

A special feature of the week will be the intercity team match between Boston and New York, which probably will take place on Wednesday. The Eastern team, which will be selected by the Longwood Cricket Club, will be made up almost entirely from Harvard experts, while the Orange Long Tennis Club will select the New York team from the best players available. Last Spring New York beat Boston in a similar team match by one game. The teams will be announced to-day.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National Association at Boston Arranges Annual Tournaments.

BOSTON, July 2.—The United States National Lawn Tennis Association, through its Secretary, P. E. Presbrey of this city, has announced the dates of the annual tennis championships. The double championship will be held in two sections: First, at Chicago, July 10; second, at Longwood, July 24. No player can enter both tournaments.

The winners at Chicago will play the winners at Longwood, at Newport, probably on Tuesday, Aug. 15. The winners of this match will be called on to play Messrs. Sheldon and Ware for the championship at Newport, probably on Wednesday, Aug. 16. The single championship will be held at Newport on Tuesday, Aug. 15, and following days. Entries must be received by Dr. James Dwight, at the Casino, Newport, on or before Thursday, Aug. 10. The winner of the tournament will be called on to play M. D. Whitman for the championship.

LARCHMONT YACHT ENTRIES.

Boats That Will Take Part in To-morrow's Regatta.

The following is the list of entries for the twentieth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, to be sailed to-morrow:

Schooners, Class B—No. B 5, Colonia, racing length, 93.13. Class B, (special)—No. B 5, Colonia, 93.13; No. B 4, Atlantic, racing length, 86.31. Class C, cruising trim—C 2, Ariel, 83.53. Class D—D 1, Amorita, 74.92; D 19, Quisetta, 71.10. Class D, cruising trim—D 9, Elsemarie, 74.67; D 52, Katrina, 73.14. Class F—F 46, Handicap; G 11, Vigilant, 96.14; G 8, Navahoe, 92.15; K 34, Syce, 50.86; K 47, Kestrel, 48.37; K 54, Oudawa, 47. Class K, cruising trim—K 9, Choctaw, 46.13; K 4, Awa, 46.78; K 19, Liris, 48. Class L—L 50, Tigress, 40.50; Fleetwing, 40; L 59, Hussar, 39.05; L 15, Eurydia, 40.02. Class L, yawls—L 61, Albicore, 41; Sultan, 37.93. Class M—M 99, Anoatok, 34; Mae 1, Acushla, 34; M 109, Possum, 35; M 46, Memory, 34.17. Class M, yawls—M 7, Audax, 30.90; M 120, Possum, 33.11. Class N, 25-foot knockabouts—N 126, Oiseau; N 153, Momo.

Special 30-Foot Class.—No. 33, Hera; No. 30, Esperanza. Class P—P 16, Celia, 23.04; Trinket. 21-foot knockabouts—P 141, Spindrift; P 140, Kittie. John Hood.

Knockabouts.—P 116, Midge; O 115, Lucille; P 135, Ruby. Class Q—Constance, 20; Hope, 15. Class S—S 64, Rajah, 28.69; S 57, Kly, 30; S 77, Owi, 26.50; Windora, 30. Class T—V 102, Vera, 20.07; 30, Florence, 22.04; T 61, Win or Lose, 23.50; T 79, Qui Vive, 24.87; Elftwa, 24; V 100, Constance, 20.50. Class V—V 75, Miriam, 19.86; V 97, Spunk, 19; V 101, Ox, 19.14; V 99, Ione, 19.36; V 98, Mynah, 20; Diana, 16; Kazaza, 20. Class W, special—W 19, Emma, 14.90; W 11, Coot, 14.80; W 14, Lobster, 15.

ON THE CRICKET FIELD.

Local cricketers had a busy time Saturday and several games were played, both in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association. At Prospect Park the Manhattans had rather an easy victory over the Newark Club, which they defeated by 132 runs.

The Brooklyn team, champions of the New York Cricket Association, were opposed at Prospect Park by Team B of the Paterson Cricket Club. A close game resulted, but Brooklyn, through the good stand of J. Pedlow and W. S. Patmore, who put on 33 and 23, respectively, gained the day by a margin of 14 runs. The Kearny Club also played its association championship game at Prospect Park. It had the Kings County team as its opponent, and won what at one time promised to be a very close game by 21 runs.

The Staten Island Club had its first meeting with Team A of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Livingston and was beaten by 72 runs and 9 wickets. The Manhattan second team visited The Cove, S. I., for a game with Nelson Lodge, and after an exciting contest won by the narrow margin of 4 runs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04¼
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, Western creamery	.18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.65@3.75; straights, $3.15@3.45; Spring specials, $4.35; Spring patents, $3.40@3.50; straights, $2.90@3.30; bakers', $2.30@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70¼@73½c; No. 2 red, 75¾c; No. 2 corn, 34@34¾c; No. 2 oats, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 26¼@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 61c; No. 2 barley, 41@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; N. W., $1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.60@$8.35; lard, per 100 lbs, $4.97½@$5.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.64; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@35c; clover, contract grade, $6.50.

COTTON.—News from Texas was decidedly bullish Saturday morning. It was reported that the crop had been seriously injured by recent rains and high waters. The claim was made that in the Brazos Valley alone fully 100,000 bales of prospective cotton had been removed from calculation. The Chronicle's report also exerted a bullish influence. Cables were better than looked for and the market opened steady at an advance of 3@8 points. Covering of short contracts was a feature; but there was also some investment buying. The local traders had already covered up their accounts pretty well in view of the fact that the Exchange will be closed until Wednesday morning, leaving the price of cotton exposed to the influence of further developments regarding the damage to cotton in the State of Texas, while also subject to variations from present conditions in other parts of the Cotton Belt, with a strong possibility of producing sensational changes on the English and other foreign markets. As much as possible, therefore, traders avoided going into new responsibilities, and the market was not as active as it would have been were it not for the holiday interval. There was, however, a very fair volume of business for a Saturday. Following the opening call, prices ruled firm, with a steady upward tendency. The market closed steady at a net gain of 8 to 10 points.

The late future market was bullishly influenced by the report that a large cotton warehouse in Brooklyn was afire. The market for spot cotton was very steady in tone, with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 6⅛c for middling upland and 6⅜c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¼c and 6⅜c last year. Total sales of 1,145 bales included 1,000 bales for export and 145 bales to spinners. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.57	5.58	5.57	5.59@5.61
August	5.56	5.64	5.56	5.63@5.64
September	5.60	5.64	5.58	5.64@5.66
October	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.68@5.69
November	5.71	5.73	5.71	5.73@5.74
December	5.75	5.79	5.74	5.78@5.79
January	5.79	5.83	5.77	5.82@ ..
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.87
March	5.87	5.90	5.87	5.89@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.92@5.94
May	5.93	5.97	5.93	5.96@5.97

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Spot cotton steady; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 3 5-16d. Futures opened steady, buyers at last night's prices; closed steady, at 1@1½-64d net advance. December-January, 3.13b; January-February, 3.13⅛@; February-March, 3.14b; March-April, 3.14½b; April-May, 3.15⅛@; May-June, 3.16b; July, 3.16½b; July-August, 3.16½@; August-September, 3.16@; September-October, 3.15@; October-November, 3.14@; November-December, 3.13b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	80¼	80½	79⅞	80½
September	79⅞	80¾	79¾	80¼
December	81⅞	82	81½	81⅝
Corn—				
July	39	39⅝	39	39⅝
September	39⅝	39 11-16	39½	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	72⅞	74	72¾	74
September	74⅝	75⅝	74⅝	75½
December	76¼	77⅝	76¼	77⅝
Corn—				
July	33⅞	34 3-16	33 13-16	34⅛
September	34⅝	34 9-16	34½	34½
December	33 13-16	34 1-16	33⅝	34
Oats—				
July	24½	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
September	21⅜	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
December	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In keeping the upper hand of the wheat market on Saturday, bulls were greatly assisted by strong cable news, both public and private, moderate foreign buying, and reported liberal over-night acceptances. Prices advanced ⅞c during the regular session, closing at about top point. In addition to the demand from foreign sources, there was a good inquiry from shorts and a fair extension of long accounts, on the idea that wheat was a good property to hold over the holidays. Northwest crop conditions were almost perfect, but any change before Wednesday will be quite likely to benefit the long side of the market. Liverpool was very strong, advancing ½@⅝d for the day and surprising local traders, who had looked for no such upturn after Friday's developments on this side. Deliveries on July contracts were in the neighborhood of 75,000 bushels here and about 1,000,000 bushels at Chicago. It was figured that the visible supply would increase 1,500,000 bushels for the week, in comparison with 2,500,000 bushels decrease last year. World's shipments were estimated at 9,300,000 bushels. In export circles transactions of about twenty-five loads were reported at all ports. The Missouri State report estimated wheat yield at 9,100,000 bushels, compared with 14,104,000 bushels last year, with 200,000 bushels ploughed up. Spring wheat receipts amounted to 624 cars, and are scheduled to shrink somewhat in the near future. On the curb business was active, with September ranging from 80½ to 80¾, closing at 80¾ at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red closed at 81½c, free on board, afloat, and 80c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 39⅝c, elevator, 39⅞c, delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 39⅝c bid to 39¾c, bid, closing at 39¾c, bid, at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 32@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, and No. 2 Western, 65@65½c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@3.60; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15.00@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14@$15, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal, $25.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Flour—First patents, $3.60@$3.70; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran, in bulk, $10.75@$11.

DULUTH, Minn., July 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77⅜c; July, 75c; September, 74⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74⅞c; July, 75c; September, 74⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 67⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 1.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, July, 72¾c; September, 71⅞@72c; December, 72c. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 74c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $16@$15.50. PIGS' FEET—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 6c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6c; 10 lb, 5¼@5⅜c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼c; Western, greens, 9½c; Western, P., 9¾@10c; city, greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¼@4 5-16c; country, 4⅜@4½c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, $4.85; refined lard, South America, $6; continent, $5.55; Brazil, kegs, $7.10; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅜c; city lard, stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; good, 62s. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 26s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, 26s 3d. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 28s 6d. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s.

COFFEE.—The local market for Brazilian coffee futures was entirely featureless, opening, as officially stated, quiet and unchanged. Nothing whatever was done on the opening call, and for the entire brief session sales were limited to 2,000 bags, with the market finally dull at a net loss of 5 points. There was little or nothing in the way of intelligence from abroad to alter the views of traders, and there was very little disposition to open up new accounts, while the local contingent had already evened up their deals pretty well in anticipation of the holidays. Business adjourned Saturday to be resumed on Wednesday. European cables were unsatisfactory, with increasing receipts at Rio and Santos the principal bearish factor, although the force of this feature was somewhat offset by large warehouse deliveries in this country. Spot Brazilian coffee in the open market ruled steady but quiet, on the basis of 6¾@6⅞c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6¼@6⅝c for jobbing parcels.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.60@4.65
August	..	..	..	4.70@4.80
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	..	..	..	4.95@5.00
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
January	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
February	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
March	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
April	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
May	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6⅝00; stock, 323,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market not unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market quiet and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bags; January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 36.00; April, 36.25; May, 36.50; June, 36.50; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜225, exchange, 8 1-16d; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; stock, 217,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.35, and in bulk $4.85; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.30, and in bulk $4.80; refined, cases, $8.35; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 21@21½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@31c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@45c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron, warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.65; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits of turpentine,

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THE TREASURY.

The Treasury comes out at the end of the fiscal year about $24,000,000 better than the Secretary estimated that it would at the date of his annual report last December. The deficit, which he had calculated would reach $112,000,000, amounts to only about $88,000,000. Nearly one-half of the difference is made up from the returns of the tariff due to the increased imports for the last half of the fiscal year. There has also been an increase of some three millions in the returns from internal revenue. The remainder of the difference is caused by the expenditures falling below what had been expected. It is not easy as yet to say exactly in what direction the expenditures have been kept within the estimates.

If the same relation can be maintained between the income and the outgo during the fiscal year on which we are now entering there will be little risk of any deficit at its close. This is a matter that cannot be now reasoned about with any certainty. Everything will depend on the cost of the war in the Philippines. If the operations there can be closed up within a few months after the rainy season is over, it is possible that we can avoid expense beyond the present scale, but it is highly improbable that we shall be so lucky. If, on the other hand, we are obliged to establish garrisons in the places from which the insurgents are driven, as is the expectation of the best informed military men, the increase of the expense will be very large. A force of even 50,000 men in the islands would cost not less than $50,000,000 annually. All estimates, therefore, for even a year are, in the language of the street, "queered" by the uncertainty of events in the Orient.

Some enthusiastic statisticians of the party in power are figuring on the evidence of the returns for the fiscal year that the famous Dingley bill would have been ample to pay expenses on a peace footing. Their calculations are not worth much. About all that can be said is that the imports have been larger than the authors and apologists of that bill had expected or desired, and that the purpose of the bill in preventing our people from buying abroad has not been secured. The increase in imports has been, as we have already shown, mainly in precisely the lines that the bill was intended to reduce. It is all due, however, to an advance in prosperity in which all parties can rejoice.

TO PUT A STOP TO BUSINESS.

We wish the apostles of Bryanism would explain to us clearly just how the octopus seizes his victim and what he does to him. Does he sink his talons, his tentacles, his hooks, his beak, or his forked tail into the quivering flesh and then suck up the wretch's blood like a mosquito or a creeping cimex lectularius? Or does he crunch and devour? Possibly it is in moral devastation that he finds his chief joy; leaving his victim physically unharmed, he plays very hob with his immortal parts. From the fact that we are living amid a multitude of trusts, with the money devil ramping as he never ramped before, we suspect that the animal does not care for human flesh. The soul is his meat.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS lost a first-rate opportunity to tell us all about it when he addressed that weird National Social and Political Conference at Buffalo, where they voted that we ought to pull out of the Philippines and refused to cheer the name of GEORGE DEWEY. Mr. WILLIAMS did not join in the anti-imperialist festivities, but told his audience that a great army of six and one-half million Democrats stood ready to give the octopus fits. His theme was the Democratic Party, and in these words he told what that party stands for:

> The leadership in the Democratic Party has but one requirement, viz., a definite purpose to undo the evils and injustice which capitalism has foisted upon the republic. In the history of our country there has been no greater opportunity for the radical schools to influence a great political party. No party has shaken off so completely the domination of those who seek to profit by the perversion of our laws and institutions. It is true that those who would take part in Democratic leadership must accept the decision already made upon the monopoly policy.

Thereupon he made a formal tender of these legions for the war against capitalism and monopoly:

> The Democratic Party now tenders its splendid organization of 6,500,000 voters to the cause of reform. If this convention is inspired mainly with the purpose to suppress monopoly in its various forms it needs no argument to demonstrate that these 6,500,000 voters constitute the largest anti-monopolistic army which the world's history has developed. That this army is solidly opposed to monopoly appears not only from its platform of principles; in 1896 all the monopolistic forces separated from the party and passed over to the enemy as if some powerful solvent were working by chemical action.
>
> The instantaneous association of all the capitalistic forces was the highest testimony that capitalism had at last met an opposition which it knew to be fatally in earnest and deadly in its purpose.

The army is all right, but we wish somebody would tell us what it is fighting for.

We all understand that when a trust or monopolistic aggregation of capital obtains control of the entire market for a certain article and then puts up the price to an exorbitant figure it becomes a thing to be dreaded and pitched into. Men of spirit hate to be robbed. They swear at an extortionate hackman; they will rejoice if Mr. WILLIAMS's army of Democrats hews the really greedy trusts to the chine.

But it appears that there is to be no discrimination. The order is to open fire on all forms of capitalism. The trusts that put up prices and the trusts that put down prices are to be in one red burial blent, and we should like to know why. A copy of the charges and specifications that form the basis of the declaration of war would give us the information we desire, but the moment an octopus hunting orator approaches that point his eye begins to roll, the mists of vague generality get into his language and we are told in tones of thunder that capitalism and monopoly are our greatest public peril, but are not told how they threaten us or what they are going to do to us.

Is a capitalist who sells us goods of a better quality than we have been accustomed to buy and at a price one-third lower our enemy? These cormorantish men lie in wait for us in ambush in their factories and shops. As we set out virtuously on our way to the humble abode of the wayside mechanic—noble survival of the days of individualism—in search of a needed article or utensil they spring upon us, they clasp our throats with hooked hands, and they compel us to buy a superior but detested product of their monopoly at a price far below that which we were ready to pay the wayside artisan.

Capitalism has done its work on us. We have got a better article for less money; we are richer and content. Therein must lie the moral poison. It drags us into unresisting complacency. Banded capital continues to pander to our degrading appetite for cheap and excellent merchandise until our manhood is sunk in a shameless contentment, until our consciences are stupefied by the statistics of our diminished expenses, and we gaze stupidly on our fetters, not knowing the debasement of our enslaved condition.

This is how capitalism gets the better of individuals. See what it has done for the country at large. DUN'S weekly review says: "The demand for iron and steel seems to have no limit." What a revolting picture! This means that capital has everywhere broke loose and is ravaging the land, for the demand for iron and steel is the well-known symptom of the devastating work of ruthless business activity. Our suffering and danger are evinced by other signs. Railroad earnings show a large increase, bank clearings are tremendous, wool is rising, and, most sinister portrait of all, "a low ebb may be said to have been reached in failures, current embarrassments being the smallest and least important noted for many years." We think the printing of that piece of news is actionable. Certainly BRADSTREET'S would be proceeded against if BRYAN were in the White House. We suppose the news that bankruptcy is on the wane must be alarming in the highest degree. At least if it is not alarming, we must give up the attempt to understand the policy of the Bryanites and Populists.

The country is very prosperous, business is active and unprecedented in volume, and the people must be making money, for failures are unusually few. Yet there has been of late a veritable epidemic of trust making, and capitalism in its most ferocious and ungovernable temper has seized upon the industries of the land. Yet Mr. WILLIAMS's big army is going gunning for capitalism, which must be one of the great moving causes of the terrible conditions depicted by DUN and BRADSTREET.

They want to put a stop to business. That is the truth of the matter.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

It is not often proper to comment on the private affairs of a man in the public service, especially one whose integrity and fidelity are universally known and gratefully acknowledged. But in these days, when unselfish devotion to civil duty is not generally believed in and when there are too many examples of unscrupulous greed in public life, we may be permitted to say a few words of fervent appreciation of the act of Gen. LEONARD WOOD in declining very large private gains to return to his modestly paid post of duty in Santiago.

It would have been easy for him to make a very fair case for his conscience had he reached a contrary decision. He is not young; he is not rich; he has a family for whose support and future he has to provide; he has already done valuable and permanent service; he has set up a system which is sure of yielding excellent results to a successor who should carry it out on the lines that he has made perfectly plain. He was offered terms that would have made it entirely certain that in a few years he would have a competency for himself for life and ample provision for his family, with reasonable prospect of considerable wealth. Had he accepted, no one would have had any right to blame him; he would already have lived up to a standard distinctly higher than that usually followed in public or in private life.

He chose with no hesitation to not accept, to go back to his difficult and trying labors, to put up with the income less than one-fourth of what was urged upon him, and make up the difference in the satisfaction of his conscience and knowledge of the lasting and singular benefits he can confer on the people of his province and on his own countrymen. It is as if he had taken to himself the noble exhortation of CICERO to his brother QUINTUS in Asia Minor: "Apply yourself, therefore, with all your spirit and all your zeal to that plan you have already practiced, that of loving the people whom your country has committed and intrusted to your faithful care."

But while we gladly record our thankful appreciation of Gen. WOOD's generous devotion, we must not forbear to protest that this rich and powerful Government has no right to demand such sacrifices of its citizens. It is under no obligation to make those who are faithful and successful in its service rich, but it is the dictate not only of decency but of the plainest expediency that it should give them enough for reasonable comfort in the station to which it calls them and enough to enable them to make proper provision for their families. This requires good salaries and tenure of reasonable security. Twenty thousand dollars a year for such work as Gen. WOOD is doing would be little enough. It would suit the dignity of the Government and it would practically put an end to the competition of private enterprise for the ability that the Government should be able to command.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR.

We have really to own that, thus far, the President has occupied toward the succession the attitude of a monopolist. There was nobody else in sight. The Democratic Party had been smitten with judicial blindness, from which no ophthalmist could hold out to it any reasonable hope of recovery. It was evident that the party had to pass, in the language of the poet, "through great varieties of untried being" before it could again commend itself to the confidence of the American people. It has seemed, ever since the President has been a President, that he was destined to be succeeded by a Republican, and this has seemed to imply that there was no reason why he should not succeed himself.

A man in this position will naturally take liberties, and it must be owned that the President has taken quite all to which his monopoly entitled him. ALGER is the chief monument of his misguided lenity. But there are others. The "backward step" is another, if a backward step can properly be called a monument. And in a good many other ways he has taken liberties with the public opinion of this country which could not safely be taken except by a man who had reason for believing himself to be, as the boys say on the street, "the only thing in sight."

He had reason for so believing. Admiral DEWEY is the only man who can be said to have made "a record to run on," and Admiral DEWEY has too much sense to allow himself to be drawn into politics. The President has been really "the whole thing." He has been a monopolist. He has been a political octopus, and he has taken full advantage of his octopodean opportunities.

It is only just now that the benign principle of competition has begun to operate. As the President observed the triumphal progress through the West of a gentleman who is designated, upon banners hung across the streets of Milwaukee, as "Our Teddy," the native hue of the Presidential irresolution must have been considerably sicklied over with the pale cast of thought. It is quite true that the object of this enthusiasm disclaims, even with ferocity, the notion that he is a competitor, and emphatically inculcates upon the reporters his conviction that the present President is "the logical candidate." That makes no real difference. Nobody is going to refuse the Presidency of the United States when it is brought to him "on a charger." The Governor of New York is, ex officio, a candidate. And the knowledge that he is "available" must have its influence in the White House. If there is really another Richmond in the field, really a probable or even possible competitor for the nomination, the President must evidently "brace up." If it is to be a race, then he must go into training. He might carry ALGER in a walkover. He is perfectly aware that he could not carry him in a race. And so of all the lesser evils with which, good, easy man, he has been handicapping himself for all these months. He really cannot carry them.

Doubtless nothing of this kind was in Gov. ROOSEVELT's mind when he started out to "whoop it up" with the boys at Las Vegas. We have a strong suspicion that he went there merely because he wanted to go. But his reception, going and coming, must certainly have put ideas in his head. What interests us, in common with all good citizens, is the necessity that it must also have put ideas in the President's head. That is an unmixed benefit. Because the President must see that he is no longer "hors concours," that he is in the competition. And he can no longer afford to do the things and to omit the things which he has been doing and leaving undone. The trip of Gov. ROOSEVELT through the West will and must have a tonic and ameliorating influence upon the government of these United States.

GOV. PINGREE'S ANTI-BUSINESS LAW.

If at any time after the 22d of September Mr. ALGER shall, within the State of Michigan, make an agreement with a coal dealer to send to his house each month during the Winter, at a fixed price per ton, a stipulated amount of coal, he will, under a law just signed by his friend Gov. PINGREE, be liable to pay a fine of from $50 to $5,000 or to imprisonment for a term of from six months to one year for each day that this unlawful contract shall be maintained and carried out.

Does this seem an impossible interpretation of the law passed on the 24th of June and to go into effect ninety days thereafter? Here is the language of the law. Our readers can interpret it for themselves: "It shall hereafter be unlawful for two or more persons to make or enter into or execute or carry out any contracts or obligations or agreements by which they shall bind themselves to sell any commodity or settle the price of any commodity between them so as to directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves." Any person who shall carry out any of the stipulations, prices, or rates as above is to be punished by a fine of from $50 to $5,000 or be imprisoned for a term of from six months to one year. Each day's violation of this provision constitutes a separate offense. This language plainly covers a contract between Mr. ALGER and his coal dealer such as we have described. That contract would fix the price of coal between the parties so as to preclude free competition between themselves as long as it lasted. Mr. ALGER could not go to any other dealer to get a lower price. The dealer could not invite offers from any other customer to get a higher price. By the essential terms of the contract the two parties to it would form a trust and combination to suppress competition and establish prices, and would come within the severe provisions of the Michigan law.

Take another instance of the practical and logical working of this amazing law. Mr. PINGREE owns a large shoe factory, which he runs, it is reported, in a pretty harsh and greedy fashion. However this may be, he sells the product of the factory in all parts of the State and in other States, and his profits depend largely on being able to make freight rates which, whether low or high, shall be stable. Otherwise he could make no trustworthy calculations. Under the law that he has just signed, he cannot make any agreement with any transportation line fixing the rates of freight for any term whatever without exposing himself to the penalties of fine and imprisonment above described. He cannot insure his property against loss by fire for any term at a fixed price. Under a strict construction of the law he cannot make any agreement with a trades union as to the prices at which he will purchase the labor of his workmen. In short, he cannot do any business whatever beyond mere purchase and sale of any commodity or service for cash. All his transactions and all those of every other business man, farmer, or workman in the State of Michigan must be reduced to a level barely above the barter practiced among savages.

This outrageous law its authors and the Governor who signed it pretend is in the interest of the workingmen. It would in practice be ruinous to them. There are combinations that are in the nature of monopoly which are bolstered by the tariff and from which that support should be withdrawn. There are some that are aided by the favoritism of the railroads, and this should be remedied. But all these are of small importance at their worst compared with the harm that the enforcement of the Pingree law would inflict. It is a device of reckless demagogues to seek popularity at the expense of those whom they pretend to protect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of all the "soldier letters" that have supplied with material those curious Americans who desire to convict their own Government of criminal aggression and their own army of murder and rapine, not one has merited anything like as serious attention and investigation as does a letter sent from Manila by Capt. MARK L. HERSEY of the Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry, to his father, in East Corinth, Me., and published in full by The Bangor Commercial. The letter, very evidently, was not written for publication, since the greater part of it is devoted to family matters of the most intimate kind, and of no public interest, and this fact renders the more impressive the few passages that will delight the members of the Anti-Imperialist League and grievously trouble everybody else in the country. For Capt. HERSEY, an officer in the regular army, and almost as far beyond the suspicion of mistaking camp rumors for facts as he is beyond that of willfully calumniating the American volunteer, tells several truly horrible stories. "The volunteers," he says, "have done splendid fighting; there is no doubt about that. The great criticism to be made on them is their utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. I heard a man of the Montana regiment state that, when he had a new revolver issued to him he tried it on an inoffensive native, who was paddling a boat out in the stream. The revolver proved to be a good one, for the native fell over dead into the water. He thought it was a good joke. He also told of one of his comrades who, when a native (wounded) asked him for water, kicked him in the head until he died. Filipinos claim that their women are ravished, and, I guess, with a good deal of truth. So far I have heard of no such disgraceful acts being done by any of the regulars." This, as will instantly be noted by all fair-minded men, is not the testimony of an eye witness. The Captain heard one ruffian boast of committing a cowardly murder and of seeing another committed, and he guesses that certain charges made by natives are true. Evidence like that, in a police court, wouldn't convict a man of stealing a pocket handkerchief, but evidently the Captain thinks that what he heard and guesses—in Maine "to guess" often equals "to believe"—is true, and his opinion has at least moral weight. After all, however, and admitting the accuracy of his information, he reveals sporadic, not habitual, crimes, and he arraigns, not the volunteer private, as such, but the volunteer officer who has not yet learned to maintain discipline. So, though the letter suggests most unpleasant possibilities, it by no means necessitates despair for the future either of the United States or of the Philippines.

—Misguided enterprise can be, and often is, most obnoxious, and the extremity of obnoxiousness seems to have been reached by an agent or representative of the National Export Exposition of Philadelphia. The managers of that useful, entirely creditable undertaking recently had made for distribution all over the country a large poster, which, besides announcing the name and date of the exposition, bore two sufficiently artistic human figures, one a woman in classic draperies and holding an American flag, and the other a man kneeling at the woman's feet and wearing only a hammer and an apron, presumably leather. The picture is absolutely inoffensive, except, possibly, to folks whose hatred of the protective policy is so intense that even a symbolical portrayal of it excites their rage. Somebody connected with the Export Exposition was struck by what he considered a brilliant idea. He took a copy of the poster to Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, called his attention to the airiness of Labor's costume, and asked for a verdict on the "morality" of it. Mr. COMSTOCK, like most other men, has made more than one mistake in his day, but he made none in this instance, and, instead of making the poster an immensely valuable advertisement by condemning it unjustly, he said that he saw in it nothing objectionable under the law. But the man with the brilliant idea was not to be swerved from his purpose so easily as that, and he sent out to many papers an interview in which Mr. COMSTOCK is quoted as condemning the picture as indecent in language as absurd as vehement. Some of the papers that received the stuff printed it more or less fully, and several of those in Philadelphia expanded it into a full-blown sensation. This was truly despicable business. The result of it will be that everybody will look for and some will find impropriety in a picture that otherwise would have conveyed not the faintest suggestion of evil. Mr. COMSTOCK has written to the National Export Exposition detailing the facts in the case, protesting against the wrong that has been done him, and demanding an adequate and public apology. He ought to get it.

—As remarkable a speech as delegates to a political convention in this country ever heard—and that is saying a good deal—was delivered at Louisville last week by WILLIAM P. THORNE, one of the candidates for the Lieutenant Governorship, who was defeated by GOEBEL'S man, BECKHAM. The contest for this office had been almost as fierce as that for first place on the ticket; but after it was over THORNE and the other losing aspirants went through the formality, especially fashionable in Kentucky, of declaring their loyalty to the party and the ticket. THORNE began in humorous strain. A different result, he admitted, would have contented him better, but he was contented enough to take the stump for the man who had defeated him. "No man in Kentucky," he went on, "who is good enough to beat me ought to be beaten by anybody else. If ever a Democrat in this State had a hard race, it was me, but I had a mighty nice race, and I am glad of it. I haven't a kinsman in the world; and I am glad of that, too. I haven't had people buttonholing you in my behalf, because I wanted to win on my merits. I am not ungrateful to those who stood by me. If I had been elected Lieutenant Governor, and a friend of mine had gotten into trouble, I'd have pardoned him, so help me God. I don't want a position or office I can't use for my friends. I'm glad you've found a better man in Kentucky than I am. He had to be standard bred and 18-carat. All I want is the privilege of roasting the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor. If I don't trim him to suit you, then I'll quit." THORNE concluded by praising the Gubernatorial nominee as a man of sense, ability, judgment, determination, and ingenuity. The Louisville papers say that "Mr. THORNE's speech was well received," and that the reference to the proper use of the pardoning power was applauded. It's hard to believe this, but it was a queer convention, run in a queer way, and that it should have brought out queer revelations of character and purpose is, after all, what might have been expected.

—As disproof of the theory that Americans are shrewd and quick-witted, and as evidence that, if they used to deserve those epithets, the National character has undergone of late a mysterious psychological change. The Philadelphia Medical Journal contrasts the fact that Mrs. MARY BAKER G. EDDY can win and retain followers by the hundreds of thousands, although she issues in her own paper and over her own name the following advertisement of certain "Christian Science Souvenir Spoons," the sale of which is a minor but profitable branch of her business: "On each of these most beautiful spoons is a motto in bas-relief that every person on earth needs to hold in thought. Mother requests that Christian Scientists shall not ask to be informed what this motto is, but each Scientist shall purchase at least one spoon, and those who can afford it one dozen spoons, that their families may read this motto at every meal, and their guests be made partakers of its simple truth." Let nobody think that this is a calumny, or even a joke, invented by The Medical Journal to bring undeserved ridicule on rival practitioners who are taking patients from the regular doctors. The "ad." is real and exact. We can vouch for the fact that it appeared, signature and all, in The Christian Science Monthly. Whether, as The Medical Journal says, it hints at a wave of imbecility spreading over the land, we are not yet prepared to express an opinion. That is why the spoon "ad." didn't appear in this column several months ago.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Chicago man, when arraigned for sentence for election frauds, said to the Judge: "I hate to go to the penitentiary for this, but I'm guilty." Judge Gary sent him to prison, and did not tell him he hated to do it.

* * *

The library of the late Congressman R. P. Giles of Missouri, numbering some 150 volumes, of an estimated average cost of $2.50 each, was lately sold at auction, in Shelbina, Mo., for $11.

* * *

Prof. S. H. Short declares that the first commercially operated electric railroad in the United States was built in Denver, Col., in 1885, and that it was an underground trolley system. He says that he knows this because he built the line.

* * *

Dr. L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, is credited by a Washington correspondent with saying that it is the judgment of the highest authorities that a considerable part of the typhoid fever in our camps during the Spanish war was due to the flies, which carried the contagion.

* * *

The Colorado Board of Paris Exposition Commissioners promises "an absolutely dazzling" mineral display from the Centennial State. It will include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal, oil, gilsonite, ozokerite, elaterite, wolframite, marbles, agates, and semi-precious stones. The State, they say, only wants a chance, and it will eclipse everything tenfold that has ever been dreamed of in an exposition display.

* * *

A six-masted schooner is being built at Camden, Me., and seafaring men thereabout are much concerned what name shall be given to the sixth mast. "After-jigger-mast" has been suggested seriously, and "Saturday mast" has its advocates. The schooner is to be nearly 375 feet long.

* * *

Olean, this State, has organized a Board of Trade, anxious to "boom" the town, and its Secretary, having written to a citizen of Spokane, Washington, asking how to build a progressive wideawake city, he received a reply saying: "Be sure you are like Spokane, with resources without limit, so that no matter how much you may boom things, the truth is not half told."

* * *

One would hardly expect a woman to take the contract to remove dead cattle from a city, but Mrs. J. F. Demouy did that in Mobile, Ala. She got along pretty well, until the railroads began to rush in thousands of head in bad condition for shipment. The resultant deaths appalled and overwhelmed her, and she gave up the task in despair.

* * *

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has placed a bronze memorial tablet of the late Gen. Francis Amasa Walker at the entrance of the new general library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston. Gen. Walker was President of the institute.

* * *

Of the six men who have been prominently mentioned as candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Maine as successor to ex-Speaker Reed, three were members of his class at Bowdoin College. And the chances seem to favor one of these, Amos Lawrence Allen, who has been the Speaker's private secretary. He is a resident of York County, which is his advantage, Cumberland County, the other county in the district, having had in Mr. Reed the membership for so many years.

As to Letters from Readers.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspaper offices. None is printed. A number, also, write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

MEN AND MACHINES COMPARED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Mr. Gerald Gair's letter, which you print this morning, with great interest. He hits several nails on the head.

The status of the National Guard in our future economy certainly seems to need to be clearly defined, as its duties under the present law tend even now not to tally with what the public expects of it. I have long thought the elective system brought forward the most "popular" man, who possibly, and probably, was not the one best fitted to command. And it would apparently help to improve the efficiency of the State troops if, as Mr. Gair suggests, some young army officers could be found to act as regimental adjutants, especially if the State incited them to a healthy rivalry by offering them a bonus based on the proficiency as compared with the standards of the regular service, which the organizations they were temporarily attached to attained.

What he says of our lack of a sense of proportion is also to my mind very true. What must foreign countries think of the mental equilibrium of a Nation whose President actually gives a humble private a commission because his father was killed while manfully doing his duty? Honor the man who fell by all means, but don't work the "favored-son" racket to our stultification, say I. Such acts, however well meant, cannot fail to strike thoughtful men as cheap appeals to the gallery, and one doubts if the President's attitude in the Sampson-Schley matter is entirely free from a desire to stand well with the people, one and all.

But I write to you now because a while ago I was over in New York and heard, I take it, the same Mr. Gerald Gair, since the name is an unusual one, make a speech which has so impressed the friends I have told about it that I venture to jot down some of its features in the hope they will interest your readers.

Speaking on "Men and Machines," he said their relative values was indicated by the fact that while a camera could produce a likeness, it required an artist to paint a portrait; that in the extreme sense of the word a machine could produce nothing beautiful, because it lacked the mentality to ethereal-ize. He pointed out that beauty and progress were relative terms, depending on your point of view; that a dress the cut of which a Fifth Avenue matron admired would not be thought pretty by a Chinese mandarin's wife, while a male Asiatic's idea of progress differed materially from an Anglo-Saxon's.

It seemed to him, he said, that nations were only single members on the big programme God was directing, and it was well for them not to push themselves unduly forward and sing out of time lest they get hissed and spoil the harmony of the evening. Though an Anglo-Saxon, he thought that race was unnecessarily bumptious, and felt sure it was pushing machinery too fast to the front. He held that Ernest Rénan was right in advising men to make the pursuit of the beautiful rather than the pursuit of happiness their Ultima Thule. Here he thought the Asiatics had the best end of the stick. In the case of an Anglo-Saxon, he said, labor-saving devices and the acquisition of money figured very largely in his idea of progress, prosperity, and happiness. He claimed that it was impossible for a young American or Englishman to take the same interest in the articles which the machine they had charge of turned out by the score that a Chinaman did in the workmanship of a piece of carving which he had, may be, for years been striving to perfect and render beautiful, consequently the young Anglo-Saxon missed the valuable upbuilding in character arising from the patience and perseverance which the Asiatic's handiwork called into being and his satisfaction in having personally made a beautiful thing.

Only the other day Mr. Gair said he had been shown a machine which did sums for children. All they had to do was to move around a pointer and use their eyes. He contended that, though it was an ingenious device, it was a very mischievous one for the reasons given in the case of the Chinaman's carving. Bricks, he went on to say, were now carried up to the scaffolding of buildings in the course of construction by machinery, but the tendency of that proceeding had been to rush work, often to the detriment of the building, rather than to reduce the bricklayers' hours of labor. In short, we were going at such a pace that a horse-car conductor was not competent to collect the fares on an up-to-date trolley car.

Passing on he said he would like to say a word or two about political machines which, like trusts, were the outcome of existing conditions. The political "boss," he claimed, was just as certainly the result of paying people to hold office as it was sure that the tariff fostered trusts. What did our much-vaunted patriotism and civic pride amount to when we had to pay men thousands of dollars yearly to undertake easy jobs like the Presidency of our local boroughs, for instance? Then he created a sensation, for he told his audience that if the Irish element in Tammany Hall had not been afraid of Mr. Gurgenheimer, Mayor Van Wyck would probably have been our Governor to-day—at any rate he would have been nominated for that office. He said he had repeatedly been asked by members of the University Club, the City Club, the Social Reform Club, and outsiders whether he did not think the press of this city a greater menace to the community than either Tammany Hall or the Platt machine. And his reply had been, in the main, yes. Because, speaking generally, the daily newspapers of New York have no moral influence. Nor will they have until they rigidly take more stock in principles than pennies and grasp the fact that an "organ" is not a "newspaper." Reasonably well-informed people know their affiliations and can make a good guess at the attitude they will assume in connection with any public question. Their lack of moral influence was clearly established on the occasion of Mr. Van Wyck's election to the Mayoralty. Had the newspapers of any European metropolis or of the City of Mexico, Melbourne, Adelaide, Tokio, Calcutta, Bombay, or Ottawa made the set against a man seeking their Mayoralty that the New York press did against Mayor Van Wyck said man could not possibly have been elected. It will be recalled that The Daily News and The Telegraph, the latter an expensive sheet with a limited circulation, were the only papers that stood steadfastly by Mayor Van Wyck, for The Journal was very "wobbly" for three days at least.

Of the machinery of war Mr. Gair had much to say that was interesting, largely because of the dry way in which he described his personal experiences here and abroad, and he wound up an address, fuller of meat than, I am sorry to say, I have been able to indicate, with a graphic account of life in the Philippine Islands, in the course of which he pointed out that it was simply asinine the way some papers and people patted Gov. Roosevelt on the back and called Aguinaldo a popinjay, as the two men were singularly alike in important characteristics; for instance, neither of them happened to be behind the door when self-conceit was given out; both were truthful, also ambitious, and of high personal courage; both enjoyed the advantages of good health and had a good deal of the bull dog in their make-up. Aguinaldo was more steadfast than Mr. Roosevelt, whose knowledge of the affairs of the world at large eclipsed the Filipino's. On the other hand, what Aguinaldo knew he knew thoroughly, while much of the Governor's knowledge was superficial.

The number of lies, Mr. Gair said, that had been cabled from Manila was deplorable. Truth he insisted was the cornerstone of genuine patriotism, since decent people were ever ready to right a wrong and would not zealously and wittingly defend a lie. CLINTON WOODBERRY.

Englewood, N. J., June 21, 1899.

MR. QUIGG'S POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to ask for a space in your columns to answer the letter in your issue of July 1, headed "Mr. Quigg and His Plans." It seems that there are three kinds of people in the world: (1) those who see things not as they are, but as they think they ought to be, called optimists; (2) those who see things not as they are, but as they think they ought not to be, called pessimists, and (3) those who see things as they are, for which third class no name has been coined, so far as I know. From the optimists' class we have the strict partisan, whose party is always right; from the pessimists we have the Mugwumps, who vote against everything and everybody so far as they can, and from the third class we have the independent, or honest, voter, who takes things as they are, and does the best he can under the circumstances.

In the Van Wyck, Low, Tracy, Gleason, &c., campaign, for some reason unknown, the Citizens' Union thought it could elect Mr. Low, notwithstanding the prevailing conditions. Most of the voters reached this conclusion so far as I know, and have been able to find out, because they thought he ought to be elected, and therefore would be elected. There is, however, a practical side to politics, and the best man is not always elected, though I believe that the majority of voters vote for him whom they consider the best man.

Mr. Quigg is the official head of the Republican organization in this county, and if he is disposed to do what is right, why should any one impugn his motives? As I understand it, he has offered to confer with the Citizens' Union and to nominate, if possible, a ticket that would be agreeable to the Citizens' Union and to the Republican Party, and the Citizens' Union seems to be disposed to consider this matter. If there had been a coalition between the Republican Party and the Citizens' Union in the last Low campaign, Seth Low would have been elected, but it seems that S. J. would prefer voting alone for a principle which he considers right rather than reach any practical results which would be only half right. I am sure that S. J. would allow a Tammany policeman to help him catch a thief, notwithstanding he would prefer having a Citizens' Union policeman. Why not, then, vote where it will do some good?

We have got to take the conditions as we find them, and do the best we can, and if we expect to do things perfectly we never can accomplish anything. If you get a chance to vote for a man who is good enough, vote for him; don't stay home on election day because you believe there is a better man in the city who might have been nominated. R. M. GIGNOUX.

New York, July 1, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Weaving a Spell.

He—I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling.

She—Yes?

He—Yes, indeed. Take "parlour," for instance; having "u" in it makes all the difference in the world.—Boston Christian Register.

Their Limitations.

"Some of those Post Office people are very clever. They can read illegible writing and deliver letters when the address is worse than a Chinese puzzle."

"Yes; but they can't help out the man who forgets to mail his wife's letters."—Brooklyn Life.

Ineligible.

Pilson—Are you going to take part in that guessing contest?

Dilson—Oh, no; they'd rule me out as a professional.

Pilson—Professional?

Dilson—Yes; you know I am connected with the Weather Bureau.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

"Give us an old-fashioned Fourth," is the way
The papers are putting the matter to-day.
Give us an old-fashioned Fourth—Bless my heart!
How the thought of it makes the old memories start.
An old-fashioned Fourth, with its fun and its noise;
Recollect all about it, I guess, don't you, boys?
Its speech and procession, with fireworks at night,
And the red lemonade in long draughts of delight!

The big wooden stand on the quaint village green,
The flags and rosettes with the mottoes between;
The gaudy Home Guards and the big country band,
The drum major marching with baton in hand;
The man with a voice like a saw mill or two,
Who sang of the flag of the Red, White and Blue;
And the orator, well, was there ever before
A man whose two lungs could hold quite so much roar:

What speeches he made, though, and how he'd portray
The patriots who sprang with their guns to the fray
When the signal for combat at Lexington came
And they faced the swart red-coats and met the death-flame
With that shot—and his fists when he told of it swirled—
That is heard to this day ringing on round the world!
And then Bunker Hill—it was good for the blues
To hear him dilate on that grand battle-news!

If ever the eagle had screamed, it would scream
When he pictured the conflict at quaint Concord stream;
And then Valley Forge—and the end at Yorktown.
While the sweat shone upon him from chin unto crown
As the great peroration required all his strength
To bring out the climax at just the right length.
Ah! the old-fashioned Fourth, and they want one again,
But I guess it's a want they'll be wanting in vain!

They haven't the boys that they used to have then,
They've all turned to acting as though they were men;
And they'd laugh at the bands and parades that we knew
In those old days of glory for Red, White and Blue—
When we sat 'neath the shade of the tall maple trees,
With the blossoms and birds and the hum of the bees,
While the great Declaration was solemnly read
In a voice that set nodding each drowsy young head.

The old-fashioned Fourth—Oh! the mem'ries that thrill,
Of the lips that are silent, the hands that are still,
The voices that call from the sweet of the past,
And the deeds and the hopes and the dreams that were cast
In the mold of achievement to flourish and die
On the wings of the wind and the breath of a sigh!
The old-fashioned Fourth—see, yonder they come,
Like ghosts, to the muffled rat-tat of the drum!

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN

Fighting in Valencia Between the Mobs and Gendarmerie.

MANY PERSONS ARE WOUNDED

Troops Now Hold All the Strategic Points in the City, Having Captured the Barricades.

VALENCIA, Spain, July 2.—Very serious disturbances are in progress here, arising over the general dissatisfaction because of the budget proposals. Under the orders of the Captain General of Valencia, Gen. Molto, the troops occupied the streets yesterday morning, and now hold all the strategic points.

At the beginning of the riots the mob placed obstacles on the street railway tracks and stopped the cars, stoning the gendarmes when they tried to remove the barriers. Finally the troops charged, and the first shots were fired. Several persons were wounded. In one case a Mauser bullet passed through a shop door and killed a shop assistant within.

As the day advanced the disorders increased. Troops were stationed at many points and the artillery was held in readiness. The rioters thereupon erected barricades, which the cavalry captured only after fierce fighting, in which many were wounded.

About 8 o'clock last evening the mob attacked a monastery, and the brother who was acting as the porter was obliged to defend himself with a revolver. They then moved upon a Jesuit house, which had a narrow escape from being burned to the ground, the troops arriving just in the nick of time to prevent the mob from setting fire to it.

An enormous number of arrests have been made. It is not known how many have been wounded or whether any have been killed.

At a late hour last evening the Generals held a conference and decided to continue the military occupation of all points of vantage. The Mayor of Valencia issued a proclamation calling upon the people to cease resisting the law.

The riots were renewed to-day, and the rioters stoned the gendarmerie in the barracks. It is reported that a Captain of gendarmerie was severely injured by a flying missile.

MADRID, July 2.—Advices from Seville and Saragossa report all quiet there to-day, but the precautionary measures are continued. There has been a slight disturbance in Constantina, in the Province of Seville.

At Badalona, about six miles northeast of Barcelona, more than thirty persons were injured during rioting yesterday, some fatally.

After a largely attended meeting in Barcelona to-day in favor of the revision of the trial of the alleged Anarchists now imprisoned at Mont Juich Fortress for complicity in the bomb throwing during the Corpus Christi procession, a formidable demonstration was made against the Jesuit convent. The gendarmes who were summoned were received with volleys of stones. They charged the rioters, injuring many.

Disorders in Barcelona.

MADRID, July 2.—The disorders in Barcelona were renewed after the bullfight. A crowd attacked a party of monks who recently returned from the Philippines. The police rescued the monks with some difficulty. The mob then paraded the streets, closing the shops and stoning the cathedral, several churches, and the Jesuit convent, as well as the street railway cars. The gendarmes were powerless to restore order.

PRAISES THE QUEEN REGENT.

Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang Says She Is a Good Woman.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Minister Wu Ting-fang of China returned to the city to-day from a three months' European trip, which he made to present his credentials as Minister to Spain, as well as the United States. Concerning the Queen Regent and her son he said:

"The Queen Regent is a good woman, whom I admire very much. She has many gracious qualities and has the love of her country at heart. Any unpopularity which may exist toward her is due entirely to the fact that she is a foreigner by birth. The boy King, whose birthday anniversary I attended while at Madrid, is a bright, sensible lad who speaks several languages, though he appears to be somewhat delicate in health."

It was suggested to the Minister that the discussion regarding the dismemberment of China had subsided recently, to which he made an affirmative reply. He expressed himself as highly incredulous of the reports coming from Vancouver of the probable abdication of the Emperor. This is entirely unlikely, he said, inasmuch as the reigning monarch was put on the throne by the Empress Dowager, whose nephew he also is.

Spain's Army Budget Decreased.

MADRID, July 2.—The Minister of War, Gen. Polavieja, after a prolonged conference to-day with the Premier, Señor Silvela, consented to reduce the budget estimate of the strength of the active army from 197,000 to 80,000 men.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION.

Approval of a Permanent Tribunal Officially Announced.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—The German delegates, at yesterday's session of the Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission of the Peace Conference, officially announced the assent of Germany to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal of a permanent Court of Arbitration.

In the evening M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation and President of the conference, gave a brilliant reception and ball, at which Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and most of the other delegates were present.

MATAAFA'S PROTEST UPHELD.

Samoan Commissioners Decide to Send Malietoa Tanu to Fiji.

LONDON, July 3.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of June 16, reports that he has made a tour of the Islands of Upolu and Savaii, and had an interview at Faleta with Mataafa. The chief complained that the International Commission had not kept its promise to have Mulinuu evacuated by all parties as soon as the question of kingship was decided.

On returning to Apia, the correspondent laid the matter before the commission. He says he found that some differences had existed between the Commissioners with regard to the measures to be adopted, but that it is now decided that Malietoa Tanu shall go to Fiji, and Mulinuu be immediately evacuated.

The Chicago to Stay at Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town says that the United States cruiser Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, now in Delagoa Bay, has been ordered to remain there until July 14, instead of proceeding south, as her itinerary contemplated.

British Shipments to South Africa.

LONDON, July 2.—Last week more than a thousand tons of fodder and war material were forwarded from the Woolwich Dockyard to South Africa.

Chilean Naval Arsenal Burned.

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 2.—The naval arsenal at Talcahuano, about eight miles northwest of Concepcion, was burned to the ground last Friday. The loss is more than $50,000. It is suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary, with a view of covering defalcations by Government officials.

New North German Lloyd Steamers.

BERLIN, July 2.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered a 10,000-ton passenger and cargo steamer for the Bremen-New York line. The vessel will be constructed at the Teckleuberg Works, in Geestemunde. For its Far East line the company has ordered two 5,000-ton cargo steamers, which will be built by the Furness Company, at West Hartlepool.

DEATH OF M. CHERBULIEZ.

Novelist, Critic, and Member of the French Academy.

PARIS, July 2.—M. Charles Victor Cherbuliez, novelist, literary and art critic, and member of the French Academy, died yesterday in his seventieth year.

M. Cherbuliez, who was a son of M. André Cherbuliez, for many years Professor of Greek and Latin Literature in the University of Geneva, was born in that city on July 19, 1829. He was a descendant of a French Protestant family that sought refuge in Switzerland. After studying the classics in his native town he went to Paris to complete his education, subsequently taking the courses of philosophy and history in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. In December, 1880, he complied with the formalities necessary to secure the benefit of the law of December, 1790, which enabled descendants of Protestants who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to reclaim the status of French citizens. A year later he was elected a member of the Academy, succeeding M. Dufaure. He had already received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in January, 1892, he was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion.

During these years he retained his residence in Switzerland, discharging special professorial duties at the University of Geneva, and winning distinction, in his own name and over a pseudonym, as the author of numerous literary works. After publishing "The Horse of Phidias," an antiquarian fantasy, he put forth a series of romances, the first volumes of which were conceived and executed under the inspiration of the earlier manner of George Sand. The best-known of these appeared in the Révue des Deux Mondes.

In 1873, under the title "Studies of Literature and Art," he collected many critical articles, most of which had appeared in the Temps. About the same time he assembled various works of a different class in volumes entitled "German Political Development Since the Treaty of Prague," "Spanish Polity," "Men and Things of the Present Day," and "Art and Nature." These volumes were made up of articles he had published in the Révue des Deux Mondes, for the most part under the pseudonym "G. Valbert." He was the author of two five-act dramas, "Samuel Brohl" and "The Adventure of Ladislas Bolski," the former of which was successfully presented at the Odéon in Paris, and the latter at the Vaudeville.

English Railway Wreck Injures Many.

LONDON, July 2.—Many persons were injured in a railway accident at Winsford, near Crewe, in Chestershire, last evening just before midnight. A freight train, on a siding, overshot the buffers and left the rails. Another freight train ran into the wreckage and caused a partial fall of a railway bridge. Then a crowded excursion train ran into the others. Upward of fifty cars were wrecked.

Mr. Webster Leaves Parliament.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Robert Grant Webster, who had represented the Eastern Division of St. Pancras, London, in the Conservative interest in the House of Commons since 1886, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, thus resigning his seat.

NOVELTY AT CASINO CONCERT.

"Jim" Lederer, After Much Brooding, Finally Scores a Hit.

It is not an easy thing to make a Sunday night roof garden performance exciting. Somehow a New York audience will not go into raptures over a ballet that has no dancing or high kicking in it, and in which the performers appear in ordinary and long street costumes. It is also chilling to the audience, the management, and the players to know that a detective sits in the front row, whose tastes may be false, and who may not be able to tell just where a ballet ends and a sacred concert begins, and so order the show stopped forthwith.

The management of the roof gardens in this city have long grappled with this problem, and they are still tussling with it, with the odds in favor of the problem. But last night "Jim" Lederer of the Casino found a way to put some ginger into his Sunday show. He had been brooding over the thing for some time, until his friends thought he was falling ill, or that the strain was telling on his mind. Yesterday afternoon he astonished the company by shouting that he had "got it!"

Mr. Lederer unfolded his scheme, and laid his wires for its perfect success. When the audience gathered on the roof a whisper went around that there had been a quarrel among the actors, and that there was going to be some fun. Gradually it leaked out that the quarrel had been between Mr. Blair and Miss Sallie Stembler, who sing "Dear Heart" together.

When Mr. Blair appeared on the stage he seemed very much excited. He was flurried. He was alone and announced that he would sing the song alone, as Miss Stembler was indisposed and would not appear. Mr. Blair began twittering the first notes of "Dear Heart," wnile everybody was looking about eagerly, expecting the commencement of the fun.

Above the voice of Mr. Blair and the toot-a-toot of the cornets came a rush of melody from across the street. It drowned out all opposition and soon carried the song along, while Mr. Blair stood and glared in indignant silence.

"Turn a calcium light on that window," shouted Mr. Lederer.

The carefully improvised calcium light was turned on. And there, in its glare, stood Miss Stembler, in the window of a house across the way, singing "Dear Heart" with the sonorousness of a megaphone and the fluency of a phonograph. The audience applauded. It enjoyed pretending to be deceived.

Roof Garden Manager Arrested.

Manager McGardle of 39 West Thirty-ninth Street was arrested last night at the Madison Square Roof Garden, of which he is one of the proprietors, on the charge of violating the excise laws. Detective Tompkins of the West Thirtieth Street Station bought three glasses of beer during the performance and made the arrest on the ground that the selling of beer during the performance is illegal. Manager McGardle was bailed out.

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Pain will give for the first time this evening in the open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach a reproduction of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Streator's Zouaves have been engaged for a few weeks to take part in the San Juan battle scene.

A CRUSADE AGAINST LIQUOR.

The Anti-Saloon League Opens Its Campaign in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 2.—The forces of the Anti-Saloon League, that powerful opponent of the liquor traffic that already has made itself felt so much in the Middle West, descended upon Binghamton to-day, and from twenty pulpits of as many churches expounded its doctrine of organized omni-denominational warfare against all places by whatever name where liquor is sold.

It has organized the anti-saloon forces in several cities of this State, and proposes to work in one city at a time until the whole State is brought under the influence of the movement. It is the purpose of the league to divide the State into fifteen or eighteen districts. Binghamton will probably be made the headquarters for the territory in the southern portion of the State.

Diplomats at Manchester, Mass.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 2.—The Spanish Minister, the Duke of Arcos, and the Duchess reached this resort to-day for the Summer. The Duchess, before her marriage to the Duke, spent her Summers here. On the same train arrived the Mexican Minister, Señor M. de Aspirez, and his wife and two daughters. The Duke and Duchess are occupying one of the Hasconome cottages, and the Mexican Minister and family have taken rooms in the hotel.

A Bad Year for Kansas Sheriffs.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

The last year has been a bad one for Kansas Sheriffs. Six have been shot and killed.

Too Emphatic.

Bill—What's the matter with that deaf and dumb man? I see he carries his arm in a sling.

Jill—He dislocated his arm telling fish stories.—Yonkers Statesman.

GOSPEL TENTS OF HISTORY.

Old Resident Recalls Many Revival Meetings Held Under Canvas in New York—Dr. Rainsford's Experience.

"Gospel tents are no new things," remarked the old inhabitant who was waiting for the opening of the door newly cut in the board fence inclosing the vacant lot at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, above which fence a banner, bearing the legend: "Glad Tidings," was floating in the afternoon breeze.

"A dozen years ago there was one pitched for the whole Summer on the lot now occupied by the Florida flats, corner of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street. There was preaching there every night, but music was the chief attraction. Mrs. Wilson, sister of Bliss, the singing evangelist, was there part of the time, and if Patti thinks she can beat that woman singing Moody and Sankey hymns, I'd just like to hear her try. If I remember rightly Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins were there, too. Years before that some conscienceless joker remarked that Moody had supplanted Sankey with the former, probably hoping to cross the Jordan on Stebbins's tones. And then the Faith Curists, before Dr. Simpson became so popular among rich people, used to worship in a tent on West Fortieth Street.

But the largest gospel tent I ever was in was the one on West Thirty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, where the younger Tyng used to preach during the Summer of the Centennial year. That held 2,000 people, and it used to be crowded night after night. Dr. Rainsford—he was young Rainsford then—had just come over from England, and was Dr. Tyng's temporary assistant. Between the two of them they sometimes had such a congregation that one had to preach to the overflow while the other was holding forth in the tent. Such a combination of magnetism and energy as was the younger Tyng can seldom be met with more than once or twice in a lifetime. He was often at outs with the Bishop, but that was only to be expected in an Episcopal minister who ought, by rights, to have been a Methodist. There was a report abroad that young Rainsford had been forbidden to preach in England on account of his fraternizing with Dissenters. It was afterward contradicted, however, in the time it was a good letter of introduction for him to the Low Church brethren in this country.

Well, whatever may be said of their doxy, he and Dr. Tyng both proved themselves to be fishers of men. They made the common people understand that the tent was for them, and so men who slept in the parks at night, and women with shawls over their heads, crowded into it along with the wealthy, well-dressed members of Dr. Tyng's big up-town church. Yes; there was good work done in that gospel tent of 1876. The next year it was accidentally burned, and when Dr. Tyng was told of it on his return from a vacation trip to Europe he promptly replied:

"Well, it has gone to heaven!"

EVEN SCIENTISTS MAY ERR.

As Proved by Two Mice at the Museum of Natural History.

That the decisions of scientists are not always indisputable is illustrated in an episode which took place at the American Museum of Natural History, in this city, some time ago. The Department of Mammalogy was in receipt of a very rare rodent from the West. The specimen had been received alive, and to the popular eye, resembled a common little gray mouse. The wise men of the big institution shook their heads, however, and declared that in its dentition they had found a new variety. "The serrations on the posterior portion of the upper incisors," proved this beyond a doubt. They determined to keep the creature alive for a time. A small cage was accordingly manufactured and the little animal installed.

A short time after the arrival of the new mouse, there was consternation in the Department of Mammalogy. It was found that the specimen had escaped. A search was instituted, but without avail. It had, to all appearances, gone to rule over the plebeian domestic mice which roamed the building at night.

On the day the scientists were plunged into a state of mourning, one of them went into the library to obtain a book. An assistant started to procure the volume and came back on the run, holding something in his handkerchief.

"I caught a mouse in among the books," he exclaimed triumphantly.

The first thought of the librarian was for his charges. He told his assistant to throw the beast out of the window and make a thorough examination to see if any of the books had been injured by the specimen while endeavoring to wear down its teeth.

"Hold on!" shouted the scientist. "That may be the mouse that got away from me this morning."

He looked at it for a moment and his face assumed an expression of the wildest joy.

"That's it," he said. "There are those serrations on the upper incisors. I could tell those characteristics among a thousand specimens."

In the midst of the celebration another scientist appeared from the Department of Mammalogy. He also looked joyful.

"I found the specimen," he said. "It was hiding under the earth in its cage. We're mighty lucky, for its the only specimen of its kind in the collection."

The situation assumed an embarrassing turn. Here were two mice, yet only one of the rare variety had ever been received at the Museum. There was some little explanation of a technical nature. What disposition was made of the specimen found in the library could not be learned.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 2.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish this evening gave a large dinner at Crossways, her first entertainment of the season.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. J. D. F. Lanier entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Frederick Sheldon gave her first dinner party of the season this evening.

Egerton L. Winthrop has returned from Europe.

A number of visiting clergymen occupied local pulpits to-day, among whom were the Rev. Thomas W. Pennett of Tarrytown, at St. Mary's, at Portsmouth; the Rev. James P. Conover of Concord, at Berkeley Memorial; the Rev. W. Kirkus of New York at All Saints' Memorial Chapel; Chaplain Royce, flagship New York, at St. Matthew's, in Jamestown, and Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington preached the sermon at Emanuel Church.

Bathing at Bailey's Beach was very largely indulged in to-day.

Consul General Rohl Carlos of Argentina is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Jones at the Gardener House, in Jamestown.

Aaron Davis of Boston is registered at the Casino. He is the guest of Robert L. Gerry.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner on board the Narada this evening, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Messrs. Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr., Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Lillie Oelrichs, Mr. William Post, Jr., Mr. H. Roger Winthrop, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. William Jay, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will arrive here on July 25.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner this evening.

PRELATES ARE CONSECRATED.

Cuban and Puerto Rican Churchmen Installed at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Archbishop Barnada of Santiago and Bishop Blenk of Puerto Rico were consecrated to-day in the St. Louis Cathedral, Archbishop Chappelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Spanish-American countries, officiating. Bishops Allen of Mobile, Meerschaert of Indian Territory, Heslein of Natchez, Verdaguer of San Antonio, and Father Deschereaux, Superior of the Morest College at Washington, were among the visiting clergy. The ceremony was very imposing, and the presents received by the new prelates were unusually rich and numerous.

There were several notable features to the affair. Instead of being recommended to the Pope by councils of Bishops or priests, both appointments were made direct upon the request of Archbishop Chappelle. Archbishop Barnada is the first native Cuban to occupy so high a place in the Church, while Bishop Blenk is probably the first native Louisianian to receive the honor.

The first Bishop of New Orleans was consecrated in Cuba, to which See Louisiana was then attached, and, after a lapse of over a century, the first prelate of free Cuba came to New Orleans for the ceremony of installation.

Consul at Santos Here.

Frank D. Hill, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, arrived last night on the steamer Strabo from Rio Janeiro.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO

The Race Problem as It Appears to a Southern Woman.

THREE SOLUTIONS SUGGESTED

That Which Proposes to Give the Negro a Country and a Government of His Own Favored by Mrs. Hale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The genius of Southern womanhood doesn't run largely to speechifying and holding mass meetings. Most of us prefer to lecture in private and allow our gentlemen to speak for us on public questions. This may have led our sisters at the North to think but poorly of our intellectuality and to believe us incapable of thinking or judging beneath the surface. Perhaps they wrong us in this, to a degree. Despite this apparent indifference to political and social problems and this outward submission to the traditional yoke, many Southern women are endowed with sense, as well as sensibility. These are not only capable of thinking deeply upon the questions which occupy the public mind, but even of formulating opinions in regard to them, which may occasionally be startled into expression. Of all the problems which confront our Government to-day, the one which comes closest to the Southern woman, the one in which she may be said to have a paramount interest, is the ultimate settlement of the position of the negro race in this country. For upon its wise and amicable adjustment depend, not alone her safety and her domestic peace, but her happiness and her honor.

The race troubles in the Carolinas last Winter, growing out of the holding of Federal offices by negroes in those States, and the recent lynchings in consequence of crime committed in Georgia, have brought the subject again into the public mind. The old discussion has been reopened, and, despite the magnanimous glow which has lately suffused the Nation—with much of the old-time sectional rancor. It may not be amiss, therefore, that a Southern woman who finds herself out of sympathy with the most commonly accepted Southern view of the situation, but who has occasionally heard an echo of her views from a Northern source, should give those views to a Northern journal.

There are in this country to-day three classes of white people professedly friendly to the negro race, each proposing a different remedy for the friction which has been more or less frequent between the races since emancipation.

To the first class belong those ultra-philanthropists who hope by education and the full exercise of equal political and social privileges to lift the negro to the level of the Anglo-Saxon. These have their habitat strictly at the North, remote from the great body of the race to be affected by their scheme; and their philanthropy—though unquestionably earnest and sincere—is of the kind known as telescopic, the kind so happily illustrated by Dickens in the character of Mrs. Jellaby. This class occasionally invades Southern cities to become lecturers in colored colleges, and, after years of trial, find, to their suprise and disgust, that instead of lifting the negro to their level they have only sunk to his. In the social ostracism which they suffer because of this, at the North as well as at the South, there may be the consolation which is found in self-appointed martyrdom, but it affords small encouragement for the success of this particular mode of elevating the negro.

Of this social ostracism, Prof. James Bryce, writing in 1891, says: "One thing, however, freedom has not done; it has not brought the colored people any nearer to the whites. Social intercourse is entirely confined to business, except where the negro is a domestic servant, and is far less frequent and easy than in the days of slavery. * * * Race prejudice is very strong, and shows no sign of declining. It is unaffected by the merits of the individual. A negro who gains wealth or wins for himself a good position in the profession of medicine, or law, or teaching, is no nearer to social equality than a negro blacking boots in the streets, and this remark applies to the Northern as well as the Southern States." This from an Englishman who is credited with a better understanding of American institutions than any foreigner who has written about them, has the additional advantage of being free from sectional or political prepossession. Of the race prejudice which is the foundation for the social exclusion of the blacks, and which has been denounced by their ultra sympathizers as unreasonable and un-Christian, it may be enough to say, that, right or wrong, it is a fact. It seems to me a mistake always to pit a theory against a condition. The world is very deep and widespread sentiment seems to me also strong presumptive evidence that it has its root in nature. And I am of those who prefer to listen for the voice of God in a cry of nature than in the edict of an ecclesiastical council or the ruling of a political assembly.

The second class of negro philanthropists in this country are those who like the negro as a laborer, as a domestic servant, and as a source of amusement, and who have no wish to elevate him beyond these ends. They have no particular objection to the negro's going to school, though in the majority of cases regarding it as a waste of time, if not a positive disadvantage. These are for the most part the former slaveholders and their descendants, and they dwell in the neighborhood of "the black belt." Recognizing in the negro an important factor in their industrial system, they have no wish to be rid of him, even in those districts where his overwhelming numbers constitute a standing menace to white supremacy. Proceeding upon the broad principle that "this is a white man's Government," and that the negro, being inferior, must be dominated by the white race, at any cost, they do not hesitate to brush any obstacle from the path of this achievement. Distinctly friendly to the negro, as a negro, and ever responsive with hand and purse to his appeals for help, so long as he is humble and suppliant, they are equally ready—upon any infringement of the line they have marked out for him—to kick him or to kill him, as the occasion may demand. They make no apology for this, and are contemptuously impatient of any criticism or interference with their course. They argue thus: "The negro is our own peculiar institution. He has been thrust upon us through no fault of our own. He suits us. His physique is adapted to our climate and our industries. When not wrought upon by outside influences, he is good-humored and tractable, contented and happy. We understand him better than our theorizing brethren at the North. We must work him and we must control him," and in this terse statement they think they have reached "the conclusion of the whole matter." Though willing to admit that this view of the case rests upon a more rational basis than the first mentioned—probably assisted thereto by my Southern bias—I do not think it is to either of these extremists, North or South, that we must look for the wise and peaceable settlement of the question.

There is still another class of thinkers upon the negro problem, whose voice reaches us from no particular section, but whose opinions being thus free from sectional taint, should at least command a respectful hearing. They hold that the negro, though inferior, may have a higher destiny than that of a perpetual servant class. The individuals who have here and there developed qualities like the white man, of whom Booker T. Washington is the conspicuous type, abundantly prove this in their judgment, and indicate the possibilities of the negro race. In order that these qualities should have free play and reach their highest possible development, the negro should be given a country and a government of his own, where, unhampered by prejudice or any outside restriction, he may have a chance to show what is in him. This view, though held by a very small minority, and repudiated by the majority (North and South) as visionary and impracticable, seems to me to offer the only just and final solution of the difficulty. It is supported by the voice of prophecy from the past and substantiated by the thoughtful and conservative judgment of the present. More than a hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson wrote: "Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny than the emancipation of the blacks, and it is equally certain that the races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same Government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit, and opinion have established between them." Many years later Abraham Lincoln, then the candidate of a party which was hostile to slavery, said: "There is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid their living together on terms of social and political equality." In recent years, Prof. Scomp of Emory College wrote in The Forum: "What is the remedy? Sadly, yet with perfect conviction, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that if the negro's citizenship and his social and business privileges are to have play and development, it must be upon another soil than that of the whites. As equals, they can not and will not exist together." This settlement of the question is further indorsed by a few of the better educated and more thoughtful members of the colored race themselves, who, seeing the difficulties in the way of their advancement under a white man's government, have asked for a new field and a fair trial of racial strength. We are told by the opponents of this scheme that the practical difficulties in the way of it are insuperable. Practical difficulties there are, certainly, and it has ever been a tendency of human nature to temporize with any danger and accept any makeshift that affords present relief, rather than grapple squarely with a practical difficulty. Yet it must be apparent to every far-sighted student of the problem that the extreme Northern, or the extreme Southern view of it, pushed to its logical conclusion, must inevitably lead to race conflict and revolution. Revolution, it is true, usually chooses the shortest and most direct route to the righting of a wrong, and has a way of taking up the impracticable and the impossible, and, after giving them a thorough shake, setting them down as faits accomplis. But the shaking up is ofttimes attended with tremendous cost, entirely disproportioned to the wrong. And it is this cost which gives thoughtful people pause, and leads them to seek some more peaceful and less drastic remedy.

In the Southern press comment on the Georgia lynchings, only one seemed to me to reach the gist of the trouble. This one diagnoses the case in three propositions: "The time has come when we must lift the negro to our level, or we must descend to his, or we must separate from him." Which shall it be? Let the enlightened judgment of this country, without regard to section or politics, make answer, and let it be done with due regard for the welfare of both races. It is not surprising that the party which is chiefly benefited by the negro vote should be unwilling to relinquish the political advantage which it gives. It is not surprising that the owners of rice and sugar and cotton plantations should wish to hold on to the only kind of labor they deem fitted for them. And thus the negro is held between the upper and nether millstone of two selfish interests. But is it not time for these gentlemen of different sections and opposing views to calculate the cost of keeping their political and industrial pets? And may they not calculate it in the light of recent troubles and in the light of all racial history? Might it not be well for the negro also to consider whether his truest friends are among those who are advocating his retention in this country solely to serve their own personal ends? In proposing a new home and self-government for the colored race, I wish to be clearly understood as advocating it only for those who are chafing under the social restrictions imposed on them here, and demanding an equal voice in the affairs of this Government. For the careless, rollicking, water-melon eating, funeral-enjoying darky with no thought beyond the present moment, I would say, let him stay in our midst, if he likes, to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for all coming ages. Let his educated and ambitious brethren go forward in the work of founding an empire and carving out in another country a new destiny for the negro race. Let these, from time to time, receive such as in the slow process of racial development, seem best fitted for the experiment of self-government. Particularly let them receive such as are dissatisfied with life under ours. This would afford a safety valve for the discontent of the negroes, and the most legitimate escape from "the white man's burden" in this country. How much longer shall the negro question be suffered to obscure all other questions of economic and financial policy and prevent a free expression on them, in the South, at least? More important still, how long must this black shadow of misunderstanding rest upon the hearts of the white people of the different sections, and prevent their united action for the welfare of the Republic?

Not long since, in the City of Nashville, I met a bright young woman of the North. She was a product of the Chicago University, wideawake and go-aheadative, but withal very womanly. We were fellow-tourists for a day, and we discussed, among other things, the race troubles at the South. I found that on all essential points we were thoroughly agreed. As I looked into her frank blue eyes and smiling face, I wished I might grasp her hand in friendship and all of whom she is the representative with no sense of misjudgment and estrangement between us. She had been to hear the little negroes at the Fisk University spout Latin, which it had never done through a whole Winter spent in the capital city. But I, when I go home, shall go some Sunday afternoon to visit the old black "aunty" who belonged to my mother, carrying with me some delicacy from my table. I shall sit in her stuffy little cbain and listen for an hour to the recital of her ailments and grievances and her wail over the degeneracy of "dese days." We shall, perhaps, my Chicago acquaintance would not do. That only illustrates the difference between the Northern and Southern mode of expressing sympathy for the negro. But the sympathy is the same, both in kind and in degree. This brings me to the point I wish to make—that the sensible conservative people of every section of this country are a unit on the most important phase of the negro question, and it is to these that we must look for its proper solution. The flaming headlines in sensational journals over Southern lynchings need not be taken as an index of the most enlightened public opinion at the North. It need not disturb us that a few Boston extremists, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at their head, should in a mass meeting declare that "unless the Federal Government can protect the negro in his rights (a very comprehensive term in their vocabulary we had better haul down the Stars and Stripes." I am persuaded that a majority of the people of every political creed in this country believe that the Stars and Stripes are of more importance than the negroes; that, as they existed prior to the advent of the negro—as a poltical factor, at least—so they may continue to "wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave" even after the negroes have passed away. I also believe it to be a commonly accepted opinion at the North, (outside of Boston,) as well as at the South, that the protection of white women more clearly concerns the honor of our flag than the protection of our negro criminals. Another encouraging feature of the Boston anti-lynching mass meeting is the fact that it was composed chiefly of women—and women who, despite their exalted position, have very little influence outside their own particular cult. I venture to say "the hand that rocks the cradle" was not much in evidence in that assembly. There were some venerable abolitionists present, we are told, illustrating the tendency of feminine opinion to travel on in the line of original propulsion and its peculiar avidity for this sort of sentiment. But—little as they seem to realize it—the consensus of this age is against the abolitionists. It is but another instance of the irony of fate that it is to the sober judgment of posterity should place them in the same category with their old enemies, as did Daniel Webster, speaking in 1861: "These abolitionists at the North and secessionists at the South are putting their heads together to disrupt the Union and defeat the ends of honest and patriotic men."

Well, the abolitionists and the secessionists succeeded in their joint undertaking for a time, played their part, and had their day. But their day is past. Let the abolitionists understand it as well as the secessionists. A new generation is at the front, and their faces are toward the future. They have repudiated narrowness, bigotry, and fanaticism in every form. They stand for progress and humanity in its highest sense. Above all, they stand for the purity and integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race and for the best interests of this Republic. Not the former abolitionists and not the former secessionists, but these shall settle the race problem. MRS. ANNIE RILEY HALE.

Rogersville, Tenn., June 24, 1899.

ON DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

A Report by the Society of Physics and Natural History.

In the session of the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva on March 2, Prof. Prévost and Dr. Batelli presented a report of experiments made to determine the mechanism (mechanics) of death by electricity. They say: All animals subjected to currents of high tension—2,500 volts, for instance—die from their effects upon the nervous system, and chiefly by the arrest of respiration. But the heart continues to beat, its contractions are strong. The animal may then be saved by applying artificial respiration.

If a low tension current is employed—say 40 volts—the phenomena are different. The nervous system is but slightly affected and the animal continues to breathe, but the heart ceases to beat; its movements are irregular, and it does not force the blood into the vessels. The heart of the dog and of the Indian pig never recovers its action; they die of paralysis of the heart; they fade away without sign of pain. No method of restoring them has been discovered. Rabbits and rats, however, do not die under a weak current; their hearts, stopped for a moment, resume their beats when the current is taken off, and they seem to be as well as before the experiment. The most curious result obtained is that the pulsation of the heart of a dog, stopped by a low tension current, can be re-established by passing a high-tension current through the animal. The paralyzed heart resumes its pulsations, and the animal may be revived by artificial respiration.

Bryan's Swords.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

An interesting fact of the history which has been overlooked at the banquets is that Col. Bryan had no occasion to use either of his two swords in either the first or the second battle.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright, who made a brilliant record in the late war, died in Washington yesterday, after an illness of three months. Besides his fine war record Gen. Wright achieved eminence as an engineer.

Horatio Governeur Wright was born in Clinton, Conn., March 6, 1820. After graduating second in his class at the United States Military Academy in 1841, he served in the Engineer Corps, and from 1842 to 1844 was instructor at West Point, first in French and later in engineering. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1848. From this time to 1855 he superintended the construction of forts and defenses in Florida. Receiving a Captain's commission during this year, he was transferred to Washington as assistant to the Chief Engineer, and remained there until the beginning of the civil war, when he declined a Major's commission in the Thirteenth Infantry.

Gen. Wright participated in the battle of Bull Run as Chief Engineer of Heintzelman's division, after which he organized the Port Royal expedition, became a Major in the Engineer Corps in August, and on Sept. 14 was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. He became Major General of Volunteers July 18, 1862, successively in command of the Department of the Ohio and the District of Louisville until the following March.

While in temporary command of the Sixth Corps at Rappahannock Station he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for the capture of the station, and succeeded to the command after the death of Gen. Sedgwick in May, 1864, in which month he was brevetted Colonel for gallantry at Spottsylvania.

The Sixth Corps, under Gen. Wright, was sent from Petersburg to the relief of Washington when that city was threatened by Jubal A. Early in the Summer of 1864. They arrived from the south just as Early came from the north, and the rebel troops were forced to withdraw. Gen. Grant wrote to President Lincoln of Gen. Wright, saying:

"I have sent from here my whole corps, commanded now by an excellent officer;" and in speaking to a War Department official he said: "Boldness is all that is needed to drive the enemy out of Maryland, and Wright is the man to assure that."

Gen. Wright was conspicuous in the battle of Cedar Creek, and on April 2, 1865, took his entire corps through the rebel lines at Petersburg, for which he was elevated to Major General. After the close of the war he returned to the Engineer Corps, becoming its chief, with the rank of Brigadier General, in June, 1879. On March 22, 1884, he was retired from active service.

He was the author, jointly with Gen. J. G. Barnard and Col. P. S. Michie, of a report on the "Fabrication of Iron for Defenses."

The thanks of the Legislature of his native State, Connecticut, were tendered to Gen. Wright by resolutions of June 14, 1865, for his eminent services in the war.

Charles R. Pope.

Charles R. Pope died at his residence, 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. He was sixty-seven years old, and was born in Weimar, Germany. When four years old he was brought to this country by his parents, and was reared and educated in Rochester, where his father was a well-known architect. After completing his education he adopted the stage as a profession, and became well known in Shakespearean plays. For some time he played with Edwin Booth, and supported the elder Salvini and other stars. About twenty-five years ago he abandoned the stage to assume the duties of manager of various theatrical enterprises, particularly in New Orleans and St. Louis. In the latter city he built Pope's Theatre, at Ninth and Olive Streets, which he personally directed. It was one of the well-known playhouses of the West until replaced by another on the site four years ago.

Twelve years ago he retired from active business, and became interested in politics. During the Harrison Administration he was United States Consul at Toronto, Canada. He was a well-known Shakespearean scholar, and frequently read before the Shakespearean Society. He leaves a wife, two daughters—Helen M. and Katherine H. Pope—and two sons, Charles M. and Alfred M. Pope.

Countess de Agreda.

The death in Florence, Italy, is announced of Countess Marie Louise de Agreda. Countess de Agreda was the daughter of the late John La Farge and sister of the sculptor of that name, and was well known in society circles in this country and in Europe. She was first married about thirty years ago to Edward Whyte, a well-known clubman of this city. There were two daughters as issue of this union, which, however, was not a happy one, and Mr. and Mrs. Whyte were divorced. She then was married to George Lorillard, and they went to Italy to live, taking the two girls with them. Upon the death of Mr. Lorillard, in the early eighties, his widow became the wife of Count de Agreda, a Roman noble, who died in 1886. In 1892 the Countess was married to Leopold Morse of Boston, Mass., who added the name of Agreda to his own, and was known as Mr. Morse de Agreda. He and her two daughters survive her. The Countess owned considerable property in this city.

Obituary Notes.

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM, a well-known newspaper man in the South, died at his home in Atlanta,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Our July "List of Approved Securities" is now ready and may be had upon application.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
American Spirits Manufacturing Co.

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America**, it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House**, Broadway, New York (Parlor 74), **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
A. DE VOE WALL,
Committee.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Price, McCormick & Co.,
70 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

WE RECOMMEND AS AN INVESTMENT, AND OFFER FOR SALE, STOCK OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMPANY. THE COMPANY CONTROLS THE UNITED TRACTION CO. AND THE NATURAL GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, AND ILLUMINATING BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PENN. THE STOCK PAYS DIVIDENDS AT RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM, AND IS EARNING AT THE RATE OF OVER 8%.

WE ALSO RECOMMEND AS AN INVESTMENT THE FOLLOWING STREET RAILWAY AND TRACTION BONDS:

Second Ave. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Federal Street & Pleasant Valley St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Braddock & Turtle Creek St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Observatory Hill St, R'y of Pittsb'gh Bonds,
Allegh'y & Bellevue St. R'y of Pittsb'gh B'ds,
Troy Hill St. R'y of Pittsburgh Bonds,
Lynn & Boston St. R'y 5s,
Providence & Pawtucket St. R'y Bonds,
West Chicago St. R'y Consol. 5s,
Reading Traction Co. 1st 6s.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 29, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(Deposited under our notice of Dec. 14, 1898.)

The Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, having provided the funds necessary for payment of coupons due July 1, 1899, on bonds of the above issue, holders of our Certificates of Deposit for such bonds may collect the amount of said coupon due July 1st, on and after that date; viz. $20 per bond of $1,000. Our certificates must be presented to us in order that such payment may be noted thereon.

The coupons due July 1, 1899, on the deposited bonds will be cancelled and surrendered to the Receiver.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

18 WALL ST., New York. 52 DEVONSHIRE ST., Boston.
H. W. POOR & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, July 1st, 1899.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

Notice is hereby given that the banking business heretofore transacted in New York and Boston, under the title of POOR & GREENOUGH, will on and after this day be conducted in both cities under the firm name of

H. W. POOR & CO.

The partners are the same as before in both the New York and Boston firms, there being no change except in the title of the firms.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Income & Land Grant Bonds and Scrip:

At the request of the holders of a considerable amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the purpose of securing and enforcing the payment of principal and interest of said securities, and generally for the protection of the rights and interests of the holders of same.

You are hereby invited to deposit your bonds and scrip with either the Continental Trust Co., New York City, or its agent, the Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Co., Louisville, Ky., under an agreement with this Committee, copies of which are on file with the Trust Companies.

The Trust Companies will issue negotiable receipts for the securities deposited.

Deposits must be made on or before July 10th, 1899.

J. D. PROBST,
G. W. NORTON,
J. W. BARR, Jr.,
Committee.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2778	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	[2227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9928	14635	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32583
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19682	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20089	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20789	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20882	33054
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15300	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15503	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21833	33552
1604	3310	6471	11172	15837	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15839	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34605
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34943
1763	3580	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1784	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35599
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36384
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2315	3594	7905	12158	16487	29980	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12543	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12884	17175	30539	45071
2591	3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30602	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8488	13513	18246	31279	50063
2646	3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18488	31622	52856
2690	3896	9024	14169	18723	31693	52950
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899 at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kilbne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.
OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.
Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

July 1st, 1899.
Mr. Alfred R. Pick and Mr. Edwin C. Philbrick have this day been admitted as partners in our firm. HALLGARTEN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
AND LAND GRANT GENERAL
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each
$1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

102D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1899, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1899.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1899.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN THORNE, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.
75TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $9,008,961.89. SURPLUS, $968,326.42.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
53 and 55 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.
On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that TWO PER CENT. interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, payable at this office on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 28th day of July next, to stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 3d day of July, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next to shareholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of July, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Monday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 15, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.
Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds
Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, June 26th, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.
New York, June 6th, 1899.
Coupon No. 18 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after July 1st, 1899, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake, Bolssevain & Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Ry. Co.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking offices of Mes.rs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend at the rate of
Four and One-Half Per Cent. Per Annum
out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, on all classes of the Company's Stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of income stock on July 15th.
O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
21st Consecutive (1%) Monthly Dividend.
Executive offices, 874 Broadway,
New York, June 28, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above-named Corporation has declared the regular monthly dividend (No. 21) of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable July 15. Transfer books will be closed from July 5th to 15th, inclusive.
O. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Triple-State Natural Gas & Oil Co.'s
Coupons of 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Wall Paper Company.
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and the election of Directors will be held at the offices of the Company, 416, 418, 420, 422 Broome Street, Corner Elm Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 18th, 1899, at 2 P. M.
The Transfer Books of Common Stock will be closed on the 8th inst. and will remain closed up to and including the 19th inst.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.
ANNUAL ELECTION.
The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1,119 Third Avenue, on the 19th day of July, 1

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1090.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,** at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,064,442.56
Overdrafts		1,769.14
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		1,000,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		210,750.04
Stocks, securities, &c.		727,196.19
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		81,505.00
Due from National banks	$1,565,377.23	
Due from State banks and bankers	186,873.06	
Checks and other cash items	78,754.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,597,611.44	
Notes of other National banks	16,324.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	142.40	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $5,961,370		
Legal-tender notes 401,599		
U. S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders 90,000		
	6,452,969.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5% of circulation)	56,250.00	
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	24,230.00	
	9,978,531.34	
Total		$33,901,848.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	376,132.00
National bank notes outstanding	1,103,680.00
Dividends unpaid	76,468.00
Reserved for taxes	17,000.00
Due to other National banks	$16,337,531.76
Due to State banks and bankers	8,885,791.84
Individual deposits subject to check	6,680,028.25
Demand certificates of deposit	108,292.29
Certified checks	640,048.92
Cashier's checks outstanding	979,375.37
United States deposits	997,500.00
	29,528,568.43
United States bond account	800,000.00
Total	$33,901,848.43

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1899.

A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES R. FLINT,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
GEORGE B. CARHART, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

June 30, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$20,356,034.90
Due from Banks	1,425,635.20
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,019,861.96
Cash and Reserve	7,041,116.72
	$30,842,648.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,435,524.97
Circulation	668,550.00
Deposits	27,238,573.90
	$30,842,648.87

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice President.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; capable in all branches; highest references. Josephine, 373 Franklin St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—Waitress would do the work of small private family; city or country; best reference. 244 East 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By young Swiss-French maid; good packer and good sewer; city references. Morrison, 434 West 58th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family by day; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Y., 530 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 556 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing; city or country. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress. Present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 556 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 135 TIMES OFFICE.

BUTLER and VALET.—Competent Swiss; single; private house; good references. Bucher, 36 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart looking; thoroughly qualified; highest testimonials; careful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious. P. Sheehan, 804 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 54 East 65th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of April, 1899. Present: Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice.

In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States.

On reading and filing the petition of James Cruikshank, W. C. Sandy, Arthur Cooper, Abner B. Hilley, Heman P. Smith, Philippina Hoffman, William A. Owen, Edward Bush, and Frank K. Perkins, verified the 15th day of April, 1899, whereby it appears that said petitioners constitute a majority of the Directors of the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 15th day of April, 1899, and on motion of Edward S. Peck, attorney for the petitioners, it is hereby

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of this court, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 24th day of July, 1899, in THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and in The New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York. Enter:

H. W. B., J. S. C.

To the creditors, members, and all persons interested in the Teachers' Provident Association of the United States:

Please take notice that an order, of which the within is a copy, was this day duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on April 21, 1899.

EDWARD S. PECK, Attorney for Petitioners, No. 100 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN W. BLOCK et al. against SILAS STUART et al.

Take Notice.—In pursuance to a judgment duly made and entered herein, by which the undersigned was appointed receiver of all the property and effects of the defendant Silas Stuart, William H. Ricketts, said receiver, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the accounts, bills receivable, and other outstandings heretofore due and owing by various persons to the said Silas Stuart to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said accounts, &c., will be presented at the time and place of said sale.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to June 7th, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 3d, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
317 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to July 12th, 1899, same time and place.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.

FRANKLIN BIEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
317 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Superintendent of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report thereon by an order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. —To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, assigned to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR COLLINS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur Collins of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur Collins was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, No. 64 William Street, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 1st, 1899.

NO. 656.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL H. CROLL, individually and as partner of the firm known as Croll & Ahrens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, June 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS DAMSKY, individually, and as a member of the late firm of Damsky & Horwitz, Bankrupt.—No. 1,178.

To the creditors of Harris Damsky of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Harris Damsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 1st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX POPPER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Popper of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Max Popper was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR SCHREIER and EUGENE SCHREIER, Bankrupts. No. 1,013.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Schreier and Eugene Schreier, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, June 30, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF CHARLES MARCHAND, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, 1899, the said Charles Marchand was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 1st, 1899.

NO. 997.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX WERNER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Hart, Lewis & Co., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Werner, individually and as partner of the firm known as Hart, Lewis & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, June 30, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ISAAC WISE, BANKrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June, 1899, the said Isaac Wise was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ROYAL S. CRANE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 1st, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899. ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.

BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-law6mM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-law6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja2-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-law6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNO E. STRAUMANN, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899. MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-law6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd.; H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, or if you have none, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-law6wM&Jy3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-law6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dunlap, Eselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-law6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 81 Nassau St. N. Y. City. ja9-law6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ, Executrix.

L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Ja30-law6mM

SCHMITT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHMITT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next. —Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHMITT, Administratrix.

MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f4-law6mM

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-law6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana,—Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

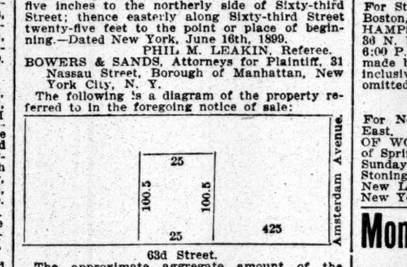
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the twenty-second ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



63d Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $4,482.35. And of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $11.78.

PHIL M. LEAKIN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard S. Gillespie, and William A. Griffin, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 8th, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1899, with costs.

May 5, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 3d, 1899, and on that order with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je5-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT, HARRY G. NEWTON, and WILLIAM CALHOUN, Defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated August 2d, 1898.

STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of May, 1899, and filed with the affidavits on which the same was obtained, together with a copy of the complaint in the above action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1899. The original complaint in said action was filed in said office on the 2d day of September, 1898.—Dated May 27, 1899.

STEELE & DICKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. my29-law6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely, Edward A. Freshman. EDWARD D. SHEPARD, ROBERT W. SPEIR, HARRY A. ENSIGN, AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.:

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN. Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-law7wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
The 28th day of June, 1899.

The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and routes, to wit:

Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street, thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.

Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Thomas L. Feitner, President;
Edward C. Sheehy,
Thomas J. Patterson,
William F. Grell,
Arthur C. Salmon,
} COMMISSIONERS of TAXES and ASSESSMENTS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard,

MODEL TENEMENT SCHEME

Building on Improved Plans to Take Up a Block.

WELL LIGHTED AND FIREPROOF

Prof. Fairchild of the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary the Originator of the Idea.

A movement is on foot to establish in this city a model tenement on a plan which those interested in it believe will revolutionize the present system of housing the poorest working class of the population. The originator of the plan is Prof. C. J. Fairchild of Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary, who has had considerable experience in the management of tenement houses in large cities, and has made a special study of the conditions obtaining in the miserable tenement districts where thousands of respectable working families are compelled to live because their means will not enable them to pay for better accommodations.

Prof. Fairchild's idea, in its broad lines, is to erect one house on an entire block, eleven stories high, constructed of steel and other fire-proof material, and with a large inner court roofed with glass. There will be only one entrance to the house, through a spacious hallway leading to a system of elevators in the court. Instead of the ordinary stairways and hallways which Prof. Fairchild considers are an unnecessary waste of space, there will be a balcony on each floor running all round the court, and from which bridges will converge to the elevators in the centre. Each flat will have its entrance on the balcony, which will thus form an elevated street. The flats will run straight through from the court to the outer side of the building, so that they will have plenty of light and air back and front, and be entirely private. The flats will be of two spacious or three smaller rooms, and there will be others occupying the space of two ordinary flats for the accommodation of larger families. In the basement it is proposed to have baths, laundry, heating and electric light apparatus, and a cold storage plant to supply refrigerators let into the kitchen wall of each flat.

The enterprise is not intended to be a purely philanthropical, but a business one, conducted on strict business principles, and is expected to be a good paying investment. Prof. Fairchild argues that the great saving effected by transforming a whole block into one building instead of dividing it into several houses, and centralizing the management and surveillance in a single office at the only entrance to the habitation will enable the promoters to provide all these conveniences. The site for the building has not yet been selected, and the architect is still working on the plans.

Prof. Fairchild's son, Walter Fairchild, who has arrived in the city on business in connection with the project, said yesterday when seen at 25 Vandam Street, where he is staying:

"It is certainly true, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has pointed out, that to build a tenement house upon a 25-foot lot that will furnish human or tolerable conditions of life to four families on a floor is a physical impossibility, yet you cannot justly charge the evils of the present system upon the shape of the lot, for dark and unwholesome tenement houses are found upon lots of all widths and depths. The fault lies not in the size of the lots, but in the construction of the houses.

"The chief defects of the present system of tenement house construction are these: Narrow courts and airshafts resulting in poor ventilation, insufficient light and unhealthy conditions generally; crowding apartments together in such a manner that windows of adjacent houses open into one another, and front doors open into a common hallway, thereby destroying the privacy that is necessary for true home life.

"The use of steel and the elevator has revolutionized the construction of office and hotel buildings, but heretofore no attempt has been made to utilize these agencies in housing the city's poor, and here, we think, is the field for its greatest development."

FILIPINOS AT GLEN ISLAND.

Sixteen Natives Living in Huts the Centre of Attraction.

The Filipino village, brought from the Philippine Islands, was officially opened at Glen Island on Saturday, and yesterday was the centre of attraction to the many thousands who visited the resort. Sixteen Philippine natives with their children are living in the huts of the village, which are made of moss and bamboo. They are dark-skinned and their hair is long and straight. They appear to enjoy their surroundings hugely, and sing native songs, dance native dances, and engage in native sports for the amusement of the spectators. Near the village an exact reproduction of the Fort of Cavite is being constructed.

Many improvements have been made on the island for this season, and its attractions are even more varied than in previous years. Apart from these the sail up the Sound is a most delightful one, and is made under the best conditions of comfort and safety. Eight large fast steamboats make the daily trips every half hour from Cortlandt Street, North River; East Thirty-second Street, East River, and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

Music in Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks.

There will be music this evening in Washington Square and Corlears Hook Parks. In the former the Eighth Regiment Band will give the following programme:

"Star Spangled Banner."
1. March, "The Virginian".....Tiechman
2. Overture, "Pique Dame".....Suppé
3. Gleе, "Red Cross Knight".....Bishop
4. Popular Diversions { (b) "Oh! Ebenezer"... Witt / (a) "Moth and Flame"... Walker
5. Cornet Solo, "Allemand".....Seltzer. F. Seltzer.
6. Processional, "Torchlight".....Meyerbeer
7. Serenade, "Happy Be Thy Dreams"..Baker
8. Moments Musicals, "Great Cassino"...Lecoq
9. Popular Songs, "Event of the Season"... Fischer
10. Finale, "Incantation".....Wheeler

Ward's Military Band will give this programme in Corlears Hook Park:

Prelude, "Star Spangled Banner".....Key
1. March, "Arabian Nights".....Sachs
2. Overture, "Don Juan".....Wiegand
3. Concert Waltz, "Spring Songs".....Tyers
4. Selection, "Popular Medley".....Boettger
5. Cornet Solo, "The Bronx".....Jaeger. William Jaeger.
6. Fantasie, "Romance of Athlone".....Olcott
7. { (a) Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"... / (b) Romance, "My Josephine"...Stromberg } Mascagni
8. Polka Mazurka, "La Czarine".....Ganney
9. Selection, "A Trip Through Coontown"... Chattaway
10. Finale, "Tennessee Jubilee".....Stern. "Home, Sweet Home."

DR. CADMAN ON EXPANSION.

Merit of Past Achievements a Strong Argument for It, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Cadman preached yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Temple on "Expansion," saying in part: "Why should the United States wrap herself in the robe of small causes and mean reasons against the prevalence of our governing ideas?

"The substantial merits of our past achievements is a strong argument for the spread of such Government. And this is not a mere theoretical boast. The greatness of these conceptions in themselves and in their practical working among 75,000,000 of men and women is universally admitted.

"Is the prowess of our arms unlucky because it affords us the task of governing the Philippines or any other territory secured to the United States by the hazard of war? I certainly do not think so. Nor have we seen any tangible reason why we should place geographical limits upon those measures which have made this Nation what it is to-day.

"If we cannot solve the problems destiny brings to our threshold they are insoluble, and the nations we are commanded by anti-expansionists to let alone would be doubly cursed if we should be foolish enough to follow such advice.

"I am in favor of expansion under such legitimate conditions as these we now face. It is right religiously, morally, politically, and it is altogether right. The Atlas burden belongs in due measure to us."

SAILORS' VIEW OF LIFE.

Rear Admiral Philip and Lieut. Commander Wadhams at a Y. M. C. A. West Side Branch.

The meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday, the last for the Summer, was devoted to addresses by naval officers and a collection for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association's work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Philip, Commander Albion V. Wadhams, United States Navy; Capt. Merrill Miller, and Chaplain R. E. Steele were on the platform. Capt. Wilde, Captain of the Boston during the engagement at Manila, was in the gallery. Admiral Philip introduced Commander Wadhams, who made a speech to the young men on the subject of "Elements of Success."

Before this he made a plea for the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, and a collection was taken up to build a sailors' home in Brooklyn. A New York woman, the Commodore said, had given $50,000 for this purpose.

Commander Wadhams, in his speech on the elements of success, said that temperance, in its broad sense was one of the most important elements. A young man should avoid using up his strength in intemperate ways, and save it for the time when he will need to put forth extraordinary efforts. As a general rule, he said, weak men never do any very great things. It is always the strong men who do the world's deeds—men who have lived temperately.

Correct habits should be cultivated. In this connection he told of the system on Capt. Philip's ship, where the boys who carried messages to the officers were called by the name of the officer, and whenever the Captain had an order he always called it out with the officer's name, and the messenger knew how to run with it without any orders for himself personally. This was the result of training.

"A man should watch his fool streak," said the commander. "You're lucky if you know what yours is. I wouldn't have known anything about mine if it hadn't been for my wife. You want to find out right away what your fool streak is and stamp on it.

"A young man should cheer somebody every day. It doesn't say so in the Bible, but how precious the smiles of human beings must be in the sight of Almighty God!

"The young man who wants to succeed must have pluck. He is the fellow who gets to windward," said the commander.

"A man should have a fad of some kind, so as to be busy about something all his time. A man should never lose his personality, never try to imitate other people. It is a splendid thing to be one of the great coast lights that stand on high places and throw their beam away out to sea. But just as important in their way are the little 'bug lights' at Sandy Hook. When you come in on a foggy night they are the lights you look for—the little bug lights. 'Where the heavens is the bug light?' 'Here it is, Sir, right to port.' 'Well, then, better steady your helm a bit.' That's the way the bug light is looked for. So, if you can't be a big light be a 'bug' light, and do your part well."

A very important point, he said, was civility. The commander said he had been pretty well around the world, and had had his double eagle gold coin discounted 5 per cent. back in the old days. "But the brightest coin I've ever seen after having seen about all of them is civility. There never was anywhere where civility was not at par value."

A young man should learn to obey orders, and not get to thinking himself too important. "You don't know more than the old man who employs you, probably you do, but it'll be a good thing for you to do what you're told, and do it quickly. The minute you begin to think you are of importance and that you can't be got along without, you aren't of much more value than a pump in a graveyard."

In introducing his subject Commander Wadhams referred to Rear Admiral Philip several times, and brought forth cheers for him. He also spoke of Capt. Wilde, up in the gallery, who wouldn't come on the platform. The audience cheered Capt. Wilde, and kept it up for a long time, hoping to get a response, but the Captain refused to be drawn out.

Admiral Philip spoke only a few words, and those in introducing Commander Wadhams. He said that he had been invited out into the country to spend the day, as no doubt others in the audience had had plans of that kind, but he had no doubt that when he heard Commander Wadhams he would be glad he staid. "As a general rule," said he, "sailors aren't speakers, but Commander Wadhams is a sailor and a speaker, and, above that, he's a Christian gentleman."

The Rev. David G. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church opened the meeting with a reading from the Bible and closed it with a benediction. Chaplain Steele offered prayer. Cornet music was furnished by the four Park sisters.

The auditorium was decorated with flags and a number of marines were present in uniform.

Private on Scenes Before Santiago.

Patriotic exercises commemorating Independence Day were held at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. There were patriotic songs sung and Fred C. Kuehnle, a private of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, delivered an address in which he described the campaign in Cuba. Mr. Kuehnle gave a vivid description of the scenes before Santiago and the famous charge up the hill in which he and other members of his regiment took part.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia preached the last sermon for this season in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. There was not a large congregation, and the usual afternoon service meeting of the session was not held. It was expected by many that Dr. McIntosh would preach on some patriotic theme, but he confined himself to a strictly spiritual sermon. The church will reopen on the first Sunday in August.

Service at the Gospel Tent.

The Rev. Dr. G. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, delivered a sermon yesterday afternoon in the "Glad Tidings Tent," at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway. The tent used at present is found to be too small, and it is proposed to obtain a Christian Endeavor tent from Boston, with a seating capacity of 3,000. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, is expected to preach next Sunday.

New Pastor for Mount Olivet.

The Rev. Charles T. Walker of Augusta, Ga., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church. His letter of acceptance was read to the congregation by Deacon William Moore at the morning service yesterday. Dr Walker will preach next Sunday and will assume charge of the church on Oct. 1.

MESSENGER ROBBED AT NOON.

Help Up in the Street by Highwayman on His Way from a Bank.

Gustav Lasher, a sixteen-year-old messenger employed by H. C. Geiger & Co. of 234 Mercer Street, had an interesting experience Saturday noon with a highwayman. The boy had just been to a bank and cashed a check for $73, which was paid in small bills.

Lasher was evidently followed by the highwayman, who thought from the size of the roll that it contained several hundred dollars. When the corner of Howard and Mercer Streets was reached, the highwayman thought it was time to commence operations, and, notwithstanding the crowded thoroughfare, seized Lasher by the throat and dragged him into a near-by hallway.

The boy screamed, but no one heard him, and the thief shoved his hand in Lasher's inside coat pocket, drew out the roll of bills, and then fled rapidly down the street. Lasher again called for help, and attracted the attention of Officer Farrell of the Leonard Street Station, who caught up with the man and placed him under arrest.

When taken to the police station the man said he was Charles Young of 279 White Street, Brooklyn, a truck driver, out of employment. The police at Headquarters, however, say he is an old hand at the game, and that this is not the first time he has been in the custody of the police.

Young was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and there pleaded guilty to the charge against him. Later, in speaking of the affair, he said: "I took a chance, and it didn't go through, and I am compelled to take the consequences. I will do my time and get out as soon as I can." He was held for trial.

INTO RIVER'S BED OF MUD.

Five Slime-Covered Men Land at the Police Station as a Result of Kirby's Dive.

Persons in Upper Lexington Avenue were startled yesterday morning when they saw a half-clad man rushing along toward the Harlem River and shouting at the top of his voice "Help! Help! Murder! Police!" Policeman Kearney pursued the fellow and chased him to the river's edge, where the chase ended abruptly by the man diving overboard.

The water is always shallow, but the tide being then out there was nothing in the river but a bed of sticky mud, and the man landed head and shoulders in this and was in imminent danger of quick suffocation. While Policeman Kearney and Policeman Egan were considering some method of rescuing the man William Vestraelen of 2,129 Lexington Avenue came over the Third Avenue Bridge.

He was dressed in outing flannels, and wore a beautiful lavender tie. He saw the peril of the man in the mud, and throwing some planks out he crawled out to the rescue. He managed to get the struggling man half up, when the latter seized his rescuer and pulled him into the slime. A lively struggle followed, but Vestraelen got the better of it and managed to get his man on the shore.

The patrol wagon was called. Policeman Kane, who was in charge, refused at first to permit the two mud-covered men to get into the wagon. No sooner had the crazy man been placed in the seat than he renewed his struggles, and when the wagon got to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station the three policemen were almost as muddy as their passengers.

The man gave the name of Joseph Kirby, twenty-eight years old, and said he lived at 2,477 Eighth Avenue. He was put under a shower bath for half an hour, and when a semblance of respectability had been restored he was sent to the Harlem Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother Not Thinking Injuries Fatal Finds His Body in the Morgue.

Two-year-old Edward Barry, a son of John J. Barry of 210 East Thirty-eighth Street, was fatally burned in his home yesterday morning, his clothes catching fire from a gas stove upon which Mrs. Barry was cooking dinner. The little fellow was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Mrs. Barry did not think the child so seriously injured. Accompanied by half a dozen neighbors, the mother called at the hospital about 6 o'clock to inquire about her boy's condition. When told that he had died and that his body had laid for three hours in the Morgue, she broke down and was with difficulty pacified.

ROBBED THE MAILS TWO YEARS.

Assistant Superintendent of Sheepshead Bay Post Office Arrested.

Frederick Lundy, twenty years old, Assistant Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Post Office, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors W. S. McGinnis and C. W. Fisher charged with robbing the mails. He was on his bicycle delivering a registered letter when arrested.

Twelve letters, all of which had been opened, were found on him. Two of them were decoy letters and had contained marked money, which was found in his pocket. He was locked up in the Adams Street Station. He confessed that he had been robbing the mails for two years and had made about $7 a week by it.

ARRESTED IN FRONT OF SALOON.

Prisoner Arraigned for Intoxication Discharged for That Reason.

Michael Murphy, twenty-nine years old, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, was one of the prisoners charged with intoxication in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Pool asked Policeman McGrath, who made the arrest, where he had found the prisoner, and when the officer replied in front of the saloon at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, the Magistrate said: "Discharged."

Then turning to the reporters present Magistrate Pool said: "The reason I discharged that man was the presumption that it was in the saloon that he got the whisky which intoxicated him"; then turning to the policeman he said: "Why don't you arrest the men responsible for these drunkards, rather than their victims?"

LACOV FIGHTS FOR HIS STOCK.

Goods Worth $800, Which He Sold, Now in Dispute.

Daniel Bogan, an auctioneer, of 191 Broome Street, and Henry Bock, a truck driver, of 169 East Broadway, were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by George Lacov, a dry goods dealer of 31 Hester Street.

Lacov said that on Friday last another dry goods dealer, Henry Kersten of 45 Hester Street, called and asked him to let him have $1,000 worth of silks and satins to sell to a customer, who was on his way to Detroit. He explained that he was short of goods of this description. Lacov sent him $800 worth.

The next day at noon he saw Bock loading the silk on a wagon. He went to the store, but was unable to find Kersten. Bogan, however, was there, and Lacov alleges that he was assaulted by the auctioneer and Bock and held by their orders until his entire stock was in the wagon, which was then driven away by Bock. Lacov broke away from the men holding him, and, catching up with the wagon, tried to stop the horse, whereupon, he says, Bock lashed him.

Policeman Merrill interfered and took Bogan and Bock to the Eldridge Street Station, where they were held on Lacov's complaint, and the goods stored pending further developments.

In court yesterday Civil Justice Goldfogle and three other lawyers appeared for Bogan. Mr. Goldfogle said that Bogan had a bill of sale for the goods and purchased them through a regular business transaction. "He didn't say that in the station house," said Lacov. "The only explanation he gave me for taking them was to punch my head."

Magistrate Deuel adjourned the hearing of the case until Friday and let the prisoners go upon the bond they gave at the station house. Both Bogan and Lacov have declared their intentions to replevin the goods from the station house.

DEPUTY CHIEF'S LIVELY TIME.

Clayton Makes an Arrest at North Beach Not Without Difficulty.

Deputy Chief of Police Clayton, in command in Queens Borough, made an arrest yesterday afternoon at North Beach. The prisoner is Henry Weiner of Fisk Avenue, Maspeth. Before making the arrest the Chief had a lively time.

Weiner drove up to the Sanford Point Hotel in a buggy with a friend. Instead of taking the horse to the sheds, they tied him to the side of the hotel and went upon the veranda. On the veranda at the time Chief Clayton was standing talking to Walter C. Foster of the North Beach Company.

Robert Kilderhorn, the owner of the hotel, was summoned by Mr. Foster and his attention called to the violation of the rules of the North Beach Company in allowing a horse to be tied to a building. Mr. Kilderhorn asked Weiner to take the horse to the shed and Weiner refused. An employe then started to take the horse away.

Weiner ran out and, jumping into the rig, began to use abusive language. The verandas were filled with men and women at the time, and Chief Clayton warned the man to stop. Weiner did not know Clayton and began to abuse him. The Chief showed his badge and the man poured forth another torrent of abuse. The Chief then started for him.

Weiner whipped up his horse, but Chief Clayton was in time to grab the animal. The shock, however, threw him, and he narrowly escaped being run over. The horse was frightened, and before Weiner could get him started Clayton had hold of the rear of the buggy. Weiner applied the whip to the horse and then tried to lash the Chief.

Several policemen came running up and one of them caught the horse. Mr. Foster also ran up and struck Weiner with his cane. Before he could strike again Clayton leaped into the buggy. Weiner was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THE YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING

Notable Increase in the Construction of Merchant Ships.

INDICATES INCREASED TRADE

Taking of the Islands from Spain Has Stimulated Marine Traffic—Steel Used More Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The fiscal year which ended on Friday was exceptional for the American merchant marine in several respects. Full reports will not be received by the Bureau of Navigation for several weeks, but returns already received warrant these statements:

The total output of American shipyards has been the largest of any year for the last quarter of a century, except 1891, when 1,384 vessels of 369,302 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. During the past fiscal year the number of merchant vessels constructed, officially returned, was 1,429 of 320,876 gross tons. Besides these, twenty-two vessels of foreign construction, aggregating 30,181 gross tons, have been admitted to American registry.

It is also reported from Manila that since last August 141 vessels have been transferred from the hands of the Spanish, German, and British subjects to Americans, indicating the confidence of the business men of Manila in American government. The tonnage of these vessels has not yet been reported, and the transfer does not carry with it all the rights of American registry. Had the Senate passed the House bill for the registry of Hawaiian vessels, the total additions to our merchant fleet during the year would have reached nearly 400,000 tons. Our largest annual production was in 1855, when 2,027 vessels of 583,450 tons were built and documented.

During 1898 Great Britain built 1,549 vessels of 1,390,116 tons. The difference in the kind of vessels built is roughly disclosed by the average size, our construction averaging only about 225 tons, while the British averages 900 tons. Nearly all of our new tonnage is built to navigate in the coasting trade reserved to American vessels. The only steamships built directly for the foreign trade were the Havana and Mexico of the New York and Cuba mail and the four "Admiral" steamships for Cuba and Jamaica, aggregating 19,750 tons, which were built under the Postal Subsidy act. In anticipation of legislation at the coming session, however, construction has begun or been contracted for on about 100,000 tons of steel steamships for foreign trade and trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico, involving an expenditure of about $15,000,000.

For the first time in the country's history on June 30 the total tonnage of our steam vessels, when tabulated, will exceed the total of all other kinds of documented vessels. During the year, however, 460 sail vessels of 96,458 tons have been built, compared with 426 of 42,502 tons for the previous year, while the steam vessels built number 478 of 167,851 tons, compared with 448 of 110,128 tons for the previous year. In certain trades our large sailing vessels endeavor to compete with foreign cargo steamships, and doubtless will continue to do so, at all events until the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The most notable vessel is the John Smeaton, a steel schooner of 5,049 gross tons, built at West Superior, Mich., probably the largest fore and aft sailing vessel ever built. The largest seagoing sailing vessel built in Europe in 1898 was the Ernest Siegfried of Havre—3,214 tons.

For the first time in our history, steel has become the principal material in our annual construction of rigged vessels, the steel tonnage for the year being 133,991 and wood 130,309. Iron has ceased to be a shipbuilding material, only one vessel of nine tons having been built of iron. During 1898, in Great Britain, 99 per cent., or practically the whole construction, except small fishing vessels, was of steel.

PURSE A BICYCLIST'S BOOTY.

Skillfully Steals a Bag a Woman Dropped—A Chase.

In boarding a car yesterday afternoon in front of her home, at 684 Lexington Avenue, Mrs. Mary Darrow dropped a reticule containing a purse and some bills. She called to the conductor to stop, but before he did so a young man on a bicycle rode rapidly up, stepped to the pavement with all the skill of an expert, and, taking up the bag, made off. Some men on a tandem saw his act and gave chase. He was too fast for them, and some blocks away Roundsman John Lake of the bicycle squad joined in the pursuit. The fugitive adroitly mixed in with the crowd of other riders, and when Lake finally placed a rider under arrest he was not certain whether the thief was in custody or not.

The man he took gave his name as Russell Cullingan, seventeen years old, machinist, of 232 East Eighty-sixth Street. He denied the charge of the theft with great indignation. The missing property was not found on his person.

COTTAGE SOCIAL CLUB ROW.

Police Reserves at Corona Called Out—Several Persons Injured.

There was a lively fight at Henry Boenig's Park in Vine Street, Corona, Queens Borough, last night. The picnic of the Cottage Social Club of Manhattan was held in the park yesterday, and about 7 o'clock the fight started. Beer glasses, bottles, and anything else that came to hand were used. Two policemen who were on duty in the neighborhood attempted to stop the fight, but they were overpowered and hustled out of the park by the crowd. They telephoned to the Seventy-seventh Precinct for aid, and Capt. White, with a squad of men, hurried to the park. Before they could get there, however, the fight had come to an end and the injured were borne away.

A number of men were put on trolley cars and hurried to Brooklyn and Long Island City so as to reach Manhattan. Dr. Johnson, who lives close to the park, dressed seven or eight scalp wounds for men who had been in the fight and found one case he did not care to treat. It was that of John Doyle, twenty-two years old, of 262 First Avenue, Manhattan. Dr. Johnson considered Doyle seriously injured, and sent for the ambulance from St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. When Dr. Mulcahey arrived with the ambulance and attempted to take Doyle away it looked as though there would be renewal of the trouble. A crowd surrounded the ambulance and threatened to strike the doctor and wreck the ambulance if Doyle was taken to the hospital. The police went to the doctor's aid, and despite threats to mob the hospital Doyle was taken there. Doyle's skull is thought to be fractured. The crowd was still ugly, and Capt. White ordered the park cleared. There was a show of resistance, but the police drew their clubs and the crowd weakened. Boenig was arrested on a charge of violating the excise law.

THE FOUNDING OF DARTMOUTH.

Original Deed of Gift for Land Now in Possession of College.

The original deed for the famous house and two acres of land, the foundation of Dartmouth College, was discovered recently in the collection of Colonial and Revolutionary documents that William F. Havemeyer has been making for some time. This collection is now said to be the finest and fullest to be found in any library, public or private, in this country, and the original deed of the little piece of property given to the college for the founding of a college drifted in with some other papers.

The first deed of gift was made in 1755 by Joshua Moore to William Williams, A. M. Moseley, Eleazer Wheelock, and a Mr. Pomeroy. It has been common to consider Wheelock as the sole founder. In 1763 Dorothy More, the wife of Joshua, but who had dropped one of the letters in her last name, made another deed of gift of the house and two acres of land for the support of an Indian charity school at Lebanon, Conn.

It was then found that Eleazer Wheelock was the only one of the Trustees of the original gift who had attempted to carry out the project of Joshue Moore, and it was in this way that the widow turned over to him the little property that her husband had tried to give for the same purpose. The deed of Dorothy More is witnessed by the Register of the Town of Lebanon, who was William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The original deed was presented by Mr. Havemeyer to Dartmouth, and has been formally received by that college.

The 4th comes but once a year, so may everyone enjoy it.

But don't forget that half the pleasure of an outing is in being dressed for it.

Everything man or boy wears—anywhere for anything.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SAILOR.

Officers of the Navy Sound His Praise at the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

It was "Sailors' Day" in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday morning. The trials and triumphs of Uncle Sam's Jack Tars were stirringly set forth in addresses by Chaplain R. H. Steele and Lieut. Commander Albion V. Wadhams, United States Navy. In his opening prayer the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, offered thanks to God "for the goodly place He has given us among the peoples of the world." He then introduced the Chaplain, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has charge of the sailors' branch of the Young Men's Christian Association near by. The Chaplain told of an apprentice boy who, after a wild and riotous career, became converted, and while on the Asiatic station engaged in missionary work there. After his discharge he returned to this country, re-enlisted in the navy, and was among the brave men who went down in the Maine.

"The American sailor," added the Chaplain, "has a claim on the people that cannot be ignored. He is simple and childlike and perhaps a bit wild when ashore, but he is ever ready to fight, and if need be die, for the flag. It is a mistake to suppose that many of them are of foreign birth. At least nine-tenths of them are American-born, especially the men behind the guns. He is the best kind of a Christian if he be a good Christian because it costs the Church nothing to send him out, and his influence for good extends to the most remote parts of the earth."

The Chaplain told of an incident that came under his observation during a recent stay at Newport. He told it in support of a previous statement that the sailors are not treated with proper consideration. Two Jack Tars, he said, entered his hotel and applied for rooms. From the manner of the clerk it was clear that their custom was not desired. When they asked for accommodations the clerk raised the price to about double the regular rate and the sailors decided to look elsewhere for lodgings.

Referring to the battles in Manila Bay and off Santiago, Chaplain Steele said that "the hand of God was in both events." He reviewed the history of the early naval heroes and said that the names of Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and Philip would never die. Commander Wadhams's passionate defense of "the men behind the guns" almost took the congregation off its feet. He prefaced his remarks by speaking of the many and varied changes that have taken place in the navy during the last twenty-five years. He spoke of the old wooden ships used during the rebellion, "when this country met the grandest and bravest foe it ever met or will meet," and compared those ships with the modern vessels. He told how a bullet from the rapid-firing gun on the deck of a cruiser is capable of "boring the smoothest, slickest hole right through your bones." Of the shell from a thirteen-inch gun he said that it has sufficient energy to lift an entire fleet like Cervera's a foot out of the water almost the minute it leaves the gun.

"You will gather from this," said the Commander, "that what we need is clear-headed men. We knew that the men behind the guns could be depended on. I tell you it would have thrilled your blood and moistened your eyes could you have seen the little prentice boys in the performance of their duty during a battle. Our patriotism is all right because our homes are all right. Our men get their courage not from their education, but from their mothers and wives and sisters."

The changes in the personnel of the navy were touched upon by the Commander. He spoke of the old-time tar whose habit it was to go off on a spree after landing from a cruise and drink up or lose all his money in one single day. They were honest, hearty fellows, despite their besetting weakness, he said, and there was something great and grand about them.

Turning to Chaplain Steele, Commander Wadhams said: "If I had been at the Newport hotel the other day, Chaplain, I fear I'd have knocked the head off the clerk who refused accommodations to our men.

"The men of our modern navy," he continued, "have an education that the old class of men never thought of. We take them at the age of fourteen and train them carefully, and the esprit de corps between the officers and men is greater than you have any idea of. Time was when an officer of the navy could get drunk and remain a gentleman, but there are no drunkards to be found among the officers now."

The Commander paid a glowing tribute to Lieut. Lanadale and his comrade Monahan, who met their death in Samoa a short time ago. He closed with an appeal for aid for the Sailors' Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

CAUGHT MIDNIGHT INTRUDER.

Physician's Visitor Claimed He Got in the Wrong House.

Dr. Lewis C. Meeker of 44 Linden Street, Brooklyn, and his son George, had an experience yesterday morning with an alleged burglar. The doctor was awakened about 3 o'clock by the ringing of the burglar alarm. Getting out of bed, he listened, and learned that some one was in the basement. Arming himself with a revolver, the doctor called his son, and together the two made their way down stairs.

There was a dim light in the dining room, and the doctor, in looking in, discovered a young man, who was fumbling at a drawer which contained silverware. Dr. Meeker leveled the revolver at the intruder and commanded him to throw up his hands.

The man, who proved to be William Rowland, twenty years old, of 463 Evergreen Avenue, promptly complied with the doctor's command. The doctor's son communicated with police headquarters by telephone, and an officer was sent around, who placed Rowland under arrest.

The policeman found that his prisoner had gained entrance to the house by forcing a side window on Bushwick Avenue. When taken to the station house Rowland was too frightened to make any statement for some time. He said that when he entered the doctor's house he was under the impression he was entering his own.

Detective Becker looked up the young man's record. He called at the Evergreen Avenue house, and learned there that Rowland's reputation was good. It was also learned that when Rowland went on a spree he generally did strange things without knowing it. The prisoner had never been arrested before. He will be arraigned to-day in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of burglary.

Firebug in Woman's Clothes.

The dwelling of William H. Brundage on Sharrott Avenue, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Borough, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Brundage left home about 9:30, and walked into the village. They were gone about an hour, and were returning, when their house was discovered to be on fire. Just before the fire was discovered they met a person hurrying along the road from the direction of their house. They passed this person close to an electric light, and, although woman's clothing was worn, both Mr. and Mrs. Brundage are positive that it was a man. They believe the house was set on fire by him, but for what reason they cannot imagine. The building was destroyed. The loss is $2,000.

O'Neill's.

New Golf Hats.

Rough and Ready Golf Hats, black or white, neatly trimmed, newest style, 95c each.

Rough and Ready Sailors, choice quality and the correct shapes, 25c to 75c each.

Split Straw Sailors, best shapes and elegant quality, 85c each and upward.

Newest Trimmed Golf Hats at very attractive prices.

Shirt Waists!

A special lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of exclusive patterns of percale with white yokes, 98c each, worth $1.25.

An elegant line of Silk Waists at exceptionally low prices.

Wash Skirts.

A fine lot of Crash Skirts; well made, serviceable; just the thing for outings, 89c each.

White Pique, Plain Linen and Blue Linen Skirts; worth $3.50, 1.98 each.

Sale of

Dress Suit Cases and Traveling Bags.

Suit Cases of Sole Leather, Brass Catches or Straps, linen lined, heavy corners, Brass Lock, 22 and 24 inch, 3.98, 4.75 and 6.25

Club Bags of Grain Leather, leather lined, covered frames and Brass Trimmings,

12 in.	13 in.	14 in.	15 in.
1.35	1.55	1.75	1.95

Traveling Requisites of every description at lowest prices.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CIVIL WAR COMMANDERS.

Records Show Twenty-seven Heads of Corps as Now Living—Curious Mistake of Gen. Rodenbough.

How many commanders of army corps in the war of the rebellion are now living? This is a question that veteran officers of the great civil struggle have been asking each other with considerable interest and curiosity of late. None was able to answer it with anything like accuracy, however, until the other day, although all of them did much thinking and figuring.

The question arose from a statement made at the twentieth anniversary of the Military Service Institution by Gen. Rodenbough, Junior Vice President of the institution, and for many years its Secretary, who, in introducing Major Gen. D. E. Sickles as one of the speakers, said:

"We have here to-night, I believe, the only two surviving corps commanders of the great war for the Union,"—alluding to Gen. D. E. Sickles and Gen. O. O. Howard.

None of the many officers present questioned this at the time, and most of them accepted it as being correct, coming from such an authority as the ex-Secretary of the Military Service Institution. Subsequently Gen. Martin T. McMahon, on reading the report of the proceedings, realized that Gen. Rodenbough must have been singularly out of his reckoning. It struck him that he himself knew of at least two other corps commanders who were certainly alive. He thought it would be interesting to know how many really were surviving, and he instituted inquiries among his fellow veterans who, their attention thus called to the matter, also realized that Gen. Rodenbough was mistaken.

This started the guessing bee. Some figured that there were half a dozen. Some got as high as eight, but none was able to make up a full list. Gen. McMahon therefore addressed his inquiry to the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, and learned that there are no fewer than twenty-seven surviving corps commanders. This has caused considerable astonishment among the veterans, none of whom had any idea that there were so many high officers left, and not a little amusement at Gen. Rodenbough's expense.

The surviving corps commanders are Gens. John M. Schofield, William F. Smith, David S. Stanley, John G. Parke, A. McD. McCook, Lewis Wallace, Oliver O. Howard, Daniel Butterfield, Orlando B. Willcox, George W. Getty, Julius Stahel, Thomas J. Wood, David McM. Gregg, Wesley Merritt, William B. Franklin, Horatio G. Wright, Fitz John Porter, Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, Jacob D. Cox, Daniel E. Sickles, John M. Palmer, John A. McClernand, N. J. T. Dana, Innis N. Palmer, Nelson A. Miles, and James H. Wilson.

All of these officers were assigned as corps commanders by the President except Carl Schurz, Daniel Butterfield, Orlando B. Willcox, George W. Getty, Julius Stahel, Innis N. Palmer, Thomas J. Wood, Nelson A. Miles, D. McM. Gregg, and Wesley Merritt, who became corps commanders temporarily by virtue of seniority in rank.

Two other officers who held high commands are also living to-day, Gen. Granville M. Dodge and Gen. Averell. Gen. Dodge never actually commanded an army corps. He was in command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, serving independently of the right wing of this corps, in the campaign against Atlanta, and subsequently commanded the Department of Missouri. Gen. Averell commanded a division.

FELL IN PATRICIA'S HOLD.

Stevedore Lay for Nine Hours with a Broken Leg.

Henry Koop, thirty-six years old, of 63 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, who was helping unload the Hamburg-American steamship Patricia, fell through a hatchway Saturday night, breaking his right leg and dislocating his left hip. His companions did not note his absence, and the din prevented his cries from being heard.

He lay in the hold nine hours before he was found. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in an exhausted condition, but will recover.

DROWNED IN THE BAY.

Man Knocked Off Sailboat by the Boom—Fought Would-Be Rescuer.

Christopher Kau, Louis Pringa, Frederick Keene, Charles Van Brundo, and Ralph Meyer, all of Jersey City, left Communipaw yesterday afternoon in a s

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 1....	2,640,827
Same week last year.....	1,128,394
Stocks to date this year....	100,741,259
Corresponding date last year.	52,558,191
Bonds for the week.....	$13,094,600
Same week last year.....	$12,387,200
Bonds to date this year....	$553,008,770
Corresponding date last year.	$397,592,620

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@15; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE HALF-YEAR SCRIMMAGE

American Gold Exports Saved the European Markets from Considerable Danger—Rates in London May Be Low for a Long Period—France, Spain, and Italy in Desperate Straits.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, July 2.—Our end of the half-year money scrimmage has been got through with comparative ease. Borrowings from the Bank of England have been about as usual—ten millions—but now money will be cheap for a month at least. The truth is that your exports of gold have saved the European markets from considerable danger, and if they continue we shall probably have moderate rates for money until Autumn. As long as the Bank of England continues to accumulate gold, rates here must shrink, and already discount is hardly better than 1¾ per cent., a fall of ½ per cent. within a week. None the less it is true that our credit market is burdened in many places with excessive commitments it is unable to work off. Underwriters of new issues have been saddled with many millions of securities the public either could not or would not take, and, also, enormous bull positions have been created in the active speculative markets which there is no hope of liquidating at present, thanks to the political outlook at home and abroad. The extent to which the market is clogged can be judged by the slow but steady fall in consols and by the prices now asked for new issues of first-class securities. Part of the fall in consols is due to bear sales, but it is mostly the result of the efforts to realize capital so as to find means to hold new securities rashly subscribed for.

Two years ago the London County Council, whose gross debt is now upward of £40,000,000, offered £2,500,000 of its new 2½ per cent. stock at par and sold it at a few shillings above par. Next week the Council asks tenders for £1,500,000 more of the same stock, and has fixed 90 as its minimum figure. Even at that figure the market is disinclined to tender, and the stock will probably go but slightly above the minimum, partly into the middlemen's hands. Here again is proof that the market is overburdened. But it is still abroad where the trouble to credit brews. Your gold may save the position in Paris at the settlement next week, yet with all such help it is precarious enough. And small wonder, for the French have been plunging most wildly for years in all directions, and now, with trouble perhaps brewing in South Africa, with Spain on the brink of revolution, with Italy falling toward financial chaos, difficulties beset the market on all sides.

To make matters worse, France, like Germany, has been indulging too freely in imitation of our company-mongering and share-rigging, so that there is the same mass of rubbish and inflated prices there as here. In the long run no amount of gold can avert dangerous liquidation. Should Europe this year suffer the affliction of another short harvest, as seems probable, nothing in my view could avert widespread disaster. Thus the market is smooth only on the surface, like a stage full of traps.

Speculation throughout the kingdom has been so checked by the South African embroilments that arbitragists are trying to revive public interest in your railway stocks, so as to afford gamblers an outlet. As yet their efforts have produced no result, or, at best, only a little curbstone gambling. I think, however, that it is merely a question of a few weeks when British speculators and investors will go back to their old love. I hope, therefore, that no disturbance is coming to hamper your market and send prices back once more. On a rising market we buy; on a stagnant or falling one we sulk or sell.

It seems a pity that with all the new supplies of gold poured every week into the market each country should be in danger of a crisis when the metal has to be exported. I hope that is not your case yet, for it would end all chance of a boom here. A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

During the past week, especially on Friday and Saturday, the curb market was very dull. A good deal of irregularity showed, but the general tendency was toward a hardening of prices, and among the net changes for the week the gains were much more numerous than the declines. In several issues the advances were sharp and well maintained, but most of the changes were not large. The approach of the long holiday was responsible to a great extent for the market dullness at the end of the week, but even on the earlier days the volume of business transacted on the curb was small. The electric transportation stocks were exceptions, and on several days the sales of these stocks amounted to two or more thousand shares. On this activity the stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company advanced, while New England Electric Vehicle Transportation declined from day to day, and ended the week with a net loss of more than 1 point. In spite of this fact the buying of the stock was said to be excellent, and was attributed to persons closely connected with the company. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold up to 26⅝, and closed for the week at 25⅝ bid, a net gain of 1⅛ points. Electric Vehicle common, which was fairly active on two or three days, fluctuated between par and 105, and closed at 102½ bid, a net gain of 2½ points. The preferred stock was very dull, and the bid advanced and declined without sales. This issue ended the week at 113 bid, a decline of 2 points from the closing bid of the previous week.

Declines in the distilling stocks were among the largest recorded for the week, and the closing bids for all of these issues showed net losses varying from 1½ to 6 points. The largest net loss was suffered by Distilling of America common, which closed for the week at 22 bid against 28 bid on the previous Saturday. The preferred stock of this company closed at 60 bid, a decline of 2½ points. The first sale of the common stock was made at 32, so Saturday's bid showed a net loss of 10 points in this issue since it was first traded in on the curb, about ten days ago. In the stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company the net losses were not as large as those suffered by the stocks of the company into which the former is to be merged. Kentucky Distilleries common lost 1½ points, closing at 15½ bid, and the preferred stock closed at 55 bid, a decline of 2½ points.

Organized opposition on the part of certain stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and more or less general dissatisfaction with the terms of merger were responsible for the declines in the stocks of the Distilling Company of America and of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. The trading in these issues, however, was very limited. Though the time for the deposit of the several stocks was extended for several days, it was announced on Friday, when the time for deposit originally set expired, that a majority of the stocks of the several companies to be merged in the new company had been deposited, thus assuring the success of the plan of merger.

New Amsterdam Gas was prominent in the past week's trading, and both issues of stock as well as the bonds advanced sharply. The common stock closed at 36 bid, a net gain of 3½ points, the preferred advanced 3 points, from 58 to 61, and the bonds closed at 103¾ bid, a net gain of 2¾ points. Renewed rumors of a settlement of the local gas war were chiefly responsible for the advance in the New Amsterdam Gas securities, but in addition to this was the report that the New Amsterdam Company had acquired the exclusive right to use the Kern burner in this city. It does not yet appear however, how far the New Amsterdam Gas Company has acquired exclusive use of the Kern burner nor just how far the arrangement will affect that company's net earnings.

National Salt preferred closed at 78 bid, a net gain of 5½ points for the week. The common stock advanced to above 48, but on Saturday the stock was offered at that figure, the best bid at the time being 45. This showed a net gain of 1½ points. The advance was attributed to the expectation of the early declaration of dividends on these stocks, or at all events on the preferred stock. The meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Salt Company, it is understood, will be held within the next two weeks, at which meeting the dividend question will be acted upon. It is said that some of the Directors are in favor of paying a dividend on the common stock as well as on the preferred stock, while other members of the board and some of the large stockholders believe that no dividend should be paid on the common stock at this time. As the more conservative, the latter course is looked upon by many as the best.

Rubber Goods preferred was in good demand and advanced to 81. It closed at 80½ bid, a net gain of 2 points. It has been rumored for some time that another dividend will soon be declared on this stock. The stock and bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company advanced sharply during the past week. The stock closed at 23 bid, a net gain of 4½ points, and the bonds ended the week at 80¼ bid. On the previous Saturday they were offered at 77½ without a bid.

Electro-Pneumatic declined on the announcement that an assessment will probably be levied on the stock for the purpose of furnishing the company with working capital. It sold down to ⅞, and closed for the week at 1⅛ bid, a decline of 62½ cents a share.

Standard Oil was active, and sold off about 5 points, closing at 461½ bid. Amalgamated Copper was very dull, but closed 1 point higher, at 94 bid.

In the Money Market.

As was to have been expected, the money market during the past week was distinctly firmer than heretofore, particularly in the call department. Although the banks are by no means cramped, withdrawals of gold for export to Europe and shipments of money to the interior, together with the heavy demand incident to the July disbursement period, naturally caused a disturbance in the market. Opening around 2 per cent., the call money rate got up as high as 15 per cent. on Friday. The fact that all Wall Street loans made on that day extended over until next Wednesday, led to a rather urgent demand for call accommodation, which was increased by a rather liberal calling of old loans by individual lenders and by some banks and trust companies.

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 1. Bid.	Closing Sat., July 1. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended July 1, 2,640,827.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended July 1. First.	Week Ended July 1. High.	Week Ended July 1. Low.	Week Ended July 1. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 1, 1899.
117¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	111	114	...	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1. '99.	2	114	114	114	114	99	15
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17½	18	+ ½	American Car & Foundry	29,000,000	.....	..	17½	18½	17	17¾	...	1,700
65 May 25.	56⅝ June 16.	60¾	61	— 1	American Car & Foundry preferred	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	60¾	62	60¾	61	...	2,475
50 April 20.	35½ May 31.	36	37½	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	37¾	38½	36½	36½	...	3,500
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	84¾	85	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	84¾	85	83½	84¼	...	3,253
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	28	28½	— ¾	American Steel Hoop	.....	.....	..	28¾	29¼	28	28	...	1,175
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	76	77	+ ⅝	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	76¾	77	76	76	...	700
39¼ April 17.	33⅜ March 6.	36⅛	37¼	+ ½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	36	37	36	36	20¾	3,025
95 May 9.	88¼ January 3.	92	92½	...	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '99.	3	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	73½	350
52¼ March 3.	33 January 3.	35	40	...	American District Telegraph	2,945,000	May 15, '99.	1	36	36	36	36	24	215
145 January 9.	133 June 15.	136	140	+ 7	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	140	140	140	140	...	100
37½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	18½	19	— 1	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	20	20	19	19	26½	500
87¼ January 26.	72 May 27.	68¼	70	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	73	73	73	73	70	100
15¼ March 13.	6 June 30.	6¾	6½	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	7	7	6	6½	14¼	6,960
41¼ March 13.	29 June 1.	...	30⅜	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	30½	31	29½	30	37½	1,792
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	53⅜	54	— ½	American Steel & Wire Company	47,100,000	.....	..	54	54⅝	52⅝	53⅜	...	47,727
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	94¼	94½	— 2⅝	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	35,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	96⅜	97	94	94⅜	...	2,075
162 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	155	155¼	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	153	155¾	151½	155¼	132¼	181,521
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	118½	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	118¼	118¾	117¾	118	112½	782
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	102½	104½	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	103	103	103	103	94	225
53⅜ April 4.	34⅜ May 24.	34⅜	34½	— ½	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	35⅝	36	33	34¼	...	2,505
90½ February 8.	51 June 1.	53	54	— 2	American Tin Plate Company preferred	15,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	54	54	53	53	...	1,100
229½ April 5.	88½ June 21.	91	92	...	American Tobacco	54,500,000	May 1, '99.	2	91½	93½	88½	92	120¾	19,053
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	139	145	+ 1¼	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	May 1, '99.	2	141	141	141	141	120¾	135
45⅜ June 8.	44¼ June 20.	...	...	...	American Linseed Oil Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	...	100
43½ May 23.	36 May 8.	40	42¼	...	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	42	42¼	42	42¼	35¼	350
24¾ February 23.	17 May 9.	19¾	19¾	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	124,000,000	.....	..	18	19¾	17¾	19¾	15¾	24,983
67 February 23.	56⅜ January 7.	58⅝	58⅞	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	114,190,500	Jan. 26, '99.	1	58½	58⅝	56⅝	58¾	33⅞	119,463
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	56¼	56¼	+ 8¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	51½	55¼	51½	55¼	...	17,378
61¼ April 12.	43¾ June 22.	49½	49⅝	+ 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	35,000,000	.....	..	48⅝	50¼	48½	49¼	...	11,483
79½ January 27.	67¼ June 21.	72⅝	73	+ 2¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000,000	.....	..	70¾	72	70	72⅜	...	12,847
137 April 15.	77¾ January 3.	115	115½	— 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	116¾	117¾	113¾	115½	55¾	226,312
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	141	145	+ 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	141	141	141	141	128½	130
17¼ January 31.	9½ May 9.	14¾	15¼	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	14¾	15¼	14⅝	15¼	10⅝	2,950
70 January 23.	50½ June 2.	54¼	54⅝	+ 1⅝	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	55	56¼	54⅝	54⅝	50¾	3,900
90¼ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	88	88	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	2	96¼	96¼	88½	88½	84	5,460
53⅝ May 17.	45⅝ May 9.	52⅞	53	+ 1¾	Central Pacific, assessment paid	60,232,560	Jan. 3, '99.	½	51¾	53⅜	51¾	52⅞	42⅞	3,400
31¼ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	26¼	26¾	+ 1¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,533,450	.....	..	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26¾	22⅜	20,183
69⅝ April 20.	57¼ April 17.	57	58	— 2¼	Chicago Consolidated Traction	12,000,000	.....	..	59⅝	60	57½	57½	...	3,500
149½ February 18.	134½ January 6.	137⅝	137⅞	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	58,706,900	June 15, '99.	1½	135⅝	137⅜	135⅝	137⅜	108¾	146,185
75¾ May 1.	54¾ January 4.	71	73	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,950	July 1, '98.	2	71	74	71	73½	...	1,100
125 March 3.	113¾ January 6.	119	120¾	...	Chicago & Erie	12,000,000	July 1, '98.	1¾	120	120	120	120	...	100
76¾ January 23.	58¾ June 1.	64⅝	64⅞	+ 1	Chicago Great Western	25,000,000	.....	..	64	65¼	63¾	64⅝	14¾	20,300
111 January 31.	88¾ June 1.	88	89	...	Chicago Great Western preferred	25,000,000	.....	..	88	89	87½	88	...	1,000

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., July 1. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended July 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End July 1, 1899.
37½ March 28.	28 June 22.	31	33½	+ 3½	Chicago Great Western preferred B.	4,480,100	.....	..	30	33	30	33	...	800
68¾ February 15.	63¾ January 3.	88	92¼	+ 2	Chicago Great Western debenture.	13,470,500	Jan. 15, '99.	2	91¼	92¼	91¼	92¼	...	210
12¾ April 25.	7¾ January 6.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	10,500,000	.....	..	8¾	10	8¾	9¾	10	1,220
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	40	42	+ 2½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	41	43½	40¾	43½	29½	825
138¾ February 20.	120¾ January 3.	131¾	132	+ 4¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	40,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	128¾	132	127¾	132	99¾	191,691
175¾ July 1.	166¾ January 3.	174½	175	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	173½	175¼	173¾	175	148¾	1,828
166 March 20.	141¾ January 4.	162½	163	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern.	39,116,300	Jan. 6, '99.	2½	160¾	163	160	162½	125¾	14,151
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	194	198½	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred.	22,336,900	Apl. 6, '99.	1¾	200	200	198¾	198¾	173¾	210
122¾ January 27.	107¾ May 18.	118¾	118¾	+ 6¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	113¾	118¾	113	118½	97¼	156,047
25¾ March 27.	7¼ January 6.	15	15½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000	.....	..	16	16	15	15	8	1,925
56½ March 27.	36¾ January 3.	46¾	47¼	+ 1¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred.	17,000,000	.....	..	47¼	47¼	46¾	47	26¾	770
63¾ April 10.	42¾ January 4.	58	59¼	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1¼	57	59¼	57	58	41¼	17,410
102¾ January 20.	94 May 10.	98	100	+ 2¾	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	98¾	101	98¾	101	....	1,735
*185¾ June 29.	184¾ March 6.	184	....	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	June 1, '99.	1¾	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	....	13
5¾ April 21.	1¾ January 17.	1¾	2	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development.	5,500,000	.....	..	2	2	2	2	½	100
35 April 21.	30¼ February 8.	44	45	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	9,250,000	.....	..	45¾	45¾	44	44½	22½	1,950
113 May 11.	88 January 6.	...	100	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	108¾	109	108¾	109	....	500
8¾ January 6.	5¾ May 11.	5½	6¾	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	50,995,000	.....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	....	700
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	43¾	45	+ 1	Colorado Southern first preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	44	45	44	44½	....	535
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17¼	18	+ 1¾	Colorado Southern second preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	17¾	18	17¾	18	....	287
18 April 10.	6¾ February 5.	....	....	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,700,000	.....	..	11	12½	11	12½	....	400
65¾ April 17.	36 June 21.	39½	39¾	— 2	Continental Tobacco Company.	48,845,700	.....	..	41¾	41¾	37¾	39¾	....	56,225
98¾ March 15.	78 June 20.	78¾	79	— 3½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred.	45,845,000	.....	..	81	81	78	78¾	....	4,119
223¾ March 11.	163 June 6.	188	189	+ 6½	Consolidated Gas.	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	181½	189½	181½	188½	197¼	12,380
50½ January 31.	40¾ May 31.	42	42¾	+ ¾	Consolidated Ice.	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	41½	42¾	40¾	42	37½	1,100
125¾ April 20.	106¾ January 3.	122¾	123¾	+ 4	**Delaware & Hudson.**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	119½	124	119½	123	....	11,296
170 April 4.	137 January 7.	170¾	171½	+ 3½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	169¾	172	169¾	171½	....	3,007
25¾ April 27.	15½ January 7.	22¾	22¾	+ 1¾	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,000,000	.....	..	22	23	21½	22¾	....	6,230
80 April 27.	63½ January 11.	78¾	78¾	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande preferred.	28,650,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	77	78½	76¾	78½	50¾	8,920
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	21	21¼	+ 1¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	4,283,100	.....	..	19½	21¾	19½	21	17¾	4,230
5¾ April 20.	3 April 14.	....	....	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	.....	..	4	4	4	4	....	100
16¾ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅝	13½	+ ⅜	**Erie.**	112,232,700	.....	..	12¾	13	12¾	13	13¾	1,220
42 January 24.	33¼ June 21.	35⅝	35¾	+ 1⅝	Erie first preferred.	42,844,000	.....	..	34⅞	35⅞	34½	35⅝	35	3,880
22½ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	....	....	+ ¼	Erie second preferred.	16,000,000	.....	..	18	18¼	18	18¼	....	300
41½ June 9.	30 March 28.	39¼	40	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	7½	39	39½	39	39½	....	800
75 April 3.	46¾ February 8.	58¾	59	+ 1½	**Federal Steel Company.**	46,48[illegible],200	.....	..	59	60¾	57¾	58¾	....	36,336
93½ April 3.	72¼ May 13.	81	81½	— ⅛	Federal Steel Company preferred.	53,261,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	81¾	82¼	80¾	81½	....	9,818
32¾ May 13.	17 January 4.	30	32¾	..	Flint & Pere Marquette.	8,208,200	.....	..	30	30	30	30	....	300
122 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	117	118¼	+ 1	**General Electric Company.**	18,276,000	.....	..	118	119¼	117	117	....	900
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 7.	67	67½	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	66¾	67	66¾	67	....	900
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	106	108	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred.	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107	107	107	107	....	275
196 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	170½	171	+ 3	Great Northern preferred.	30,369,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	167½	171	167	171	125	3,212
112 June 28.	97 January 3.	111	112	+ 1½	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1½	110½	112	110¼	111½	....	1,840
29 April 27.	23⅜ May 15.	22	25	..	Hocking Valley.	6,000,000	.....	..	24	25	23½	23½	....	87
60¾ April 27.	54¼ May 13.	57	58	— 1⅜	Hocking Valley preferred.	10,000,000	.....	..	58⅝	58½	57	57	....	1,311
74¾ June 30.	60½ February 10.	73½	77	..	Homestake.	12,500,000	June 26, '99.	50c.	72	74¾	72	74¾	50	425
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115⅜	116¼	+ 3¼	**Illinois Central.**	59,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	114	116	112¾	116	105¾	8,105
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	42	43	+ 1	International Paper Company.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	41	43¾	41	42	....	7,472
95 January 5.	76 June 19.	77	79	— ¾	International Paper Company preferred.	22,539,700	July 1, '99.	1½	79	79½	79	79½	....	400
35¾ February 4.	10 May 6.	12½	13½	— 1¾	International Silver Company.	.....	.....	..	13	13	11	12¾	....	1,385
13½ April 28.—	10¾ March 7.	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	8,488,800	.....	..	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	9½	720
51½ February 15.	42¼ May 31.	48¾	49	+ 1¾	Iowa Central preferred.	9,[illegible],000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	47½	49¾	47½	49	32¼	2,208
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	11½	12¼	— ⅛	**Kenawha & Michigan.**	9,000,000	.....	..	11½	12	11½	12	....	500
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	7¼	7½	..	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.	2,[illegible],700	.....	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	16	250
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	...	50½	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago).	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50	....	45
57½ January 9.	51 March 4.	53	54*	+ ½	**Laclede Gas.**	7,800,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	54	52	54	50¾	1,560
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	95	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred.	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	99½	99½	99½	99½	....	25
22¼ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	17⅞	18¼	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western.	11,840,000	.....	..	16	18¾	16	18	14¾	1,120
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	71	72	+ 3⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	68¾	71½	68¾	71	71¾	2,555
208 January 24.	196½ January 5.	201½	....	..	Lake Shore.	49,498,500	Jan. 28, '99.	3½	201¾	203¾	201¾	203¾	192	250
85 April 4.	56¾ January 5.	68	74	..	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	65	65	65	65	49½	20
71⅝ July 1.	63 March 6.	71⅝	71¾	+ 4⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	67¾	71⅝	67½	71⅝	32¾	74,532
30 April 25.	5 February 25.	10	20	..	**Manhattan Beach.**	5,000,000	.....	..	18	18	16	16	....	200
133⅝ April 3.	97 January 4.	118¼	118½	+ 5	Manhattan Consolidated.	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	114	120	113¾	118¾	105¾	199,719
200 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	227½	227¾	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	223½	229¾	225¼	227¾	159½	35,875
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13¾	13¾	..	Mexican Central.	36,000,000	.....	..	13¾	13⅝	12¾	13¼	5¾	2,215
4¾ April 26.	1 January 6.	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	....	3,230
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	14½	15½	+ ½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago.	7,500,000	.....	..	15½	15¾	15½	15½	....	1,020
68 June 6.	44½ May 5.	53	56	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	.....	.....	..	57¾	57¾	56	56	....	400
62½ April 28.	35¼ January 6.	54⅝	55¾	+ 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	.....	..	53	55¾	53	55¼	20	1,890
96¼ May 5.	73½ January 10.	91½	92½	+ ⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred.	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	93	94	91	91½	60¾	520
87½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	25	26½	+ 1¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.	14,000,000	.....	..	26¾	27¼	26	26¾	....	700
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	66	67	— ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	66¾	66¾	65	66¼	....	1,000
14¾ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12	12½	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	52,450,000	.....	..	12	12¾	12	12¾	11¼	500
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	34⅝	35	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred.	13,000,000	.....	..	33¼	35½	33¼	35	33¼	14,440
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	44⅝	44⅞	+ 3½	Missouri Pacific.	[illegible],000,000	July 1, '93.	1	42	44⅞	41¾	44⅞	35½	47,855
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	41	42	..	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	40	41	40	41	26½	600
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	44¼	50	+ 1	**National Biscuit Company.**	29,000,000	.....	..	42½	44	42½	44	....	1,270
107½ January 18.	98 June 20.	97½	99	..	National Biscuit Company preferred.	23,000,000	Mch. 31, '99.	1¾	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	....	90
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29½	30	+ ⅞	National Lead Company.	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	29¾	30	28¾	29½	34¼	2,433
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	111¾	112¼	..	National Lead Company preferred.	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	111½	111½	111½	111½	106½	225
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	49½	50	..	National Steel Company.	12,500,000	.....	..	49¼	50	49	50	....	3,625
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	89	90	— ¼	National Steel Company preferred.	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	89¾	90	89	89¾	....	1,615
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	117¾	118	+ 1¼	New Jersey Central.	23,572,300	May 1, '99.	1	117	118½	117	118	93¾	13,390
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	175	185	— 8	New York Air Brake.	5,000,000	1896.	6	185	185	177	177	40	775
144¾ March 20.	121¾ January 3.	140¾	140¾	+ 6¼	New York Central.	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	136½	141	136½	140¾	115¾	131,467
222 April 20.	190 January 19.	218	220	+ 1¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	52,000,000	June 30, '99.	2	219	221½	219	221½	190½	290
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	12½	13½	— 1⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000	.....	..	13	13	12	12¾	....	2,875
79 January 23.	65 March 7.	65	72	— 4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	68	68	68	68	67	100
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	32	35	— 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	31	31	31	31	....	100
29⅞ March 27.	18⅝ January 4.	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅞	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,900	.....	..	26¾	26¾	26	26⅜	15¾	14,215
22¾ April 27.	17⅞ March 17.	20⅝	21	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western.	22,100,000	.....	..	20¾	21	19½	21	11½	5,835
71¼ February 2.	61⅜ January 6.	71⅞	71¾	+ 3⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred.	22,100,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	68¾	71¾	68¾	71¾	51⅞	16,323
12½ April 19.	6⅞ January 6.	11¾	11⅞	+ ¾	North American.	39,776,300	.....	..	11	12	10⅝	11⅞	6	9,085
55½ February 16.	42⅝ January 7.	49¾	49⅞	+ 2¼	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	48¼	49⅞	48¼	49⅞	29¼	41,190
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	77⅞	78	+ 1	Northern Pacific preferred.	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	76¾	78	76⅝	78	69¾	12,455
*5 May 26.	*5 May 26.	....	....	..	**Omaha & St. Louis.**	621,900	.....	..	5	5	5	5	....	12
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	40½	44	+ 4¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation.	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	35¼	40	35¼	40	....	2,200
76¾ January 23.	68¾ June 16.	72	75	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred.	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	2	71	73¾	71	73¾	71	1,290
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	38½	40	..	**Pacific Coast.**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	38½	39½	38½	39½	34¾	400
55¸ January 30.	43¼ January 4.	48½	48¾	+ 1	Pacific Mail.	20,060,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47¾	48¾	47	48½	28¾	10,945
*110 June 26.	*110 June 26.	105	110	..	Park Steel Company preferred.	5,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¾	110	110	110	110	....	50
142 January 23.	122½ January 5.	137⅜	137¾	+ 6½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	132	137⅜	131	137¾	115⅞	123,271
129½ April 3.	101 May 15.	120½	120⅝	+ 1½	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	119¼	121	118½	120½	99	32,365
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2⅜	3	+ ¼	People's Gas, Evansville.	8,400,000	.....	..	2	2⅜	2	2⅜	2	800
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	55¼	55½	+ 1⅝	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.	24,387,100	.....	..	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	44½	1,400
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	86¾	87	+ 1½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	85	86½	80¼	86½	65	1,325
50½ April 13.	44¾ June 1.	50½	51½	..	Pressed Steel Car Company.	12,500,000	.....	..	50½	51	50½	51	....	350
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	82½	83½	— 1	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred.	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	82½	82½	82½	82½	....	120
13 May 1.	7 May 18.	8	....	..	Pullman Palace Car Company.	5,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	....	100
164¾ January 4.	156 January 21.	160½	162	+ 2	Pullman Palace Car Company.	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	158¼	160	158¼	160	211¼	715
14 April 13.	8 June 7.	10¾	11	+ 1¾	**Quicksilver** preferred.	4,291,300	May 15, '99.	½	10	10¾	10	10¾	6	210
23 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	20⅞	21	+ ⅝	**Reading.**	69,900,000	.....	..	20¼	20¾	20	20¾	10	1,715
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61⅛	61⅜	+ 1½	Reading first preferred.	28,060,000	.....	..	60¾	61⅞	60	61⅜	46½	35,555
38½ March 22.	20½ January 7.	34⅜	34½	+ ½	Reading second preferred.	42,000,000	.....	..	34½	35	34	34½	23	3,280
*194 May 11.	*187 February 14.	191	....	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	10,000,000	July 1, '99.	4	193	193	193	....	....	20
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	42	45	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	40	42	40	42	60½	300
14⅞ February 1.	8¾ January 6.	10½	10¾	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco.	26,443,980	.....	..	10½	11	10½	10¾	7¾	2,293
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	69½	71	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred.	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	62	161
44⅜ January 31.	33¾ January 5.	37	37¾	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred.	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	36¼	37¾	36½	37¾	28¾	2,957
35 April 28.	6¾ January 4.	12¾	13	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	.....	..	12½	13	12½	12¾	5	2,180
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	33¾	33¾	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred.	20,000,000	.....	..	32¾	34¾	32¾	33¾	10¾	13,885
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	55	57½	+ 5	St. Paul & Duluth.	4,650,200	July 5, '87.	3	50½	58	50½	55	....	1,475
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	101	104	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred.	4,039,600	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	103	103	103	103	....	281
108¾ June 27.	91 February 8.	106¾	107½	+ 1	St. Paul & Omaha.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	107¼	109¾	105¾	107	76	8,185
182 June 29.	170 January 16.	177	180	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred.	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	180	182	180	182	....	595
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	32½	32⅝	+ 1⅛	Southern Pacific.	126,[illegible],800	.....	..	31¾	32¾	31⅝	32⅝	19	19,795
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11¼	11½	+ ⅜	Southern Railway.	[illegible],000,000	.....	..	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11½	8¼	7,310
55 April 22	40⅝ January 24.	51⅞	52	+ 2⅜	Southern Railway preferred.	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	49½	52	49½	51⅞	29½	24,951
25½ January 14.	12½ June 2.	14	16	— 1¼	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	.....	..	15½	15½	14¼	14¾	....	1,250
82½ January 10.	57½ June 28.	55	58	— 1	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	60	60	57½	57½	....	655
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7½	8½	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000	.....	..	7½	8	7½	8	6½	858
68 April 18.	36 January 9.	64⅞	65	+ 1⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron.**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	63⅜	65	63	64⅞	25¾	19,350
25¾ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	20	20⅛	+ 1½	Texas Pacific.	33,703,700	.....	..	19	20½	19	20	12¾	9,910
13½ January 17.	11¼ June 10.	....	....	— 1¼	Texas Pacific & Land Trust.	10,370,000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	....	200
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	185	186	— 5¼	Third Avenue.	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	200	205	185	185	178	1,102
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	66	67	+ ⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit.	15,010,000	.....	..	67	67½	66½	67	....	850
50¾ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	44⅞	45	+ 4⅜	**Union Pacific Railway.**	87,501,900	.....	..	44	45	40⅞	45	25⅜	65,975
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	70⅜	70¼	+ 3⅝	Union Pacific Railway preferred.	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	50⅜	57,193
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	48	50	+ 1½	United States Express.	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	49½	49½	49½	49½	42	130
8 January 23.	5⅜ June 21.	5¾	6	+ ⅛	United States Leather.	61,509,900	.....	..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	6	7¼	1,370
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	71	71½	+ 2¾	United States Leather preferred.	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	69¾	71¾	69¾	71½	66⅝	4,795
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	53	53½	— 1⅛	United States Rubber.	23,695,900	Feb. 15, '97.	2	54¾	54⅞	53	53	25⅛	5,530
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	117½	118	+ ¾	United States Rubber preferred.	23,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	117¼	117½	117	117½	88½	467
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	28	..	Union Bag & Paper Company.	16,000,000	.....	..	27	28	26⅜	28	....	900
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	78	79	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred.	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	79	79	79	79	....	400
87¾ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅝	7¾	..	**Wabash.**	28,600,000	.....	..	7½	7¾	7¼	7¾	7	2,727
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	21⅜	21½	+ 1½	Wabash preferred.	24,000,000	.....	..	20⅜	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	19	6,355
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	126	132	..	Wells Fargo Express.	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	130	131	130	131	121	157
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	89¾	90	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph.	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	90	90	89½	90	93	3,323
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	9¼	9¼	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	15,000,000	.....	..	9¼	9½	8⅞	9⅛	....	1,930
64 January 30.	50 June 29.	49	57	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred.	2,500,000	.....	..	55	55	50	52	....	378
32¾ May 15.	21½ June 23.	24¼	24¾	+ 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred.	7,000,000	.....	..	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	....	1,320
8¼ June 27.	8¼ June 27.	....	....	..	Wisconsin Central, second installment paid.	8,957,900	.....	..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....	100
16¾ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15⅜	15¾	..	Wisconsin Central, when issued.	.....	.....	..	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅜	....	1,910
55½ June 13.	48¾ May 26.	53	53½	— ¾	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued.	.....	.....	..	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53	....	4,220
					SILVER.									
65 April 28.	60 April 24.	60	61	..	Bullion Certificates.	.....	.....	..	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	....	20,000

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And on May 1: 100 per cent. in stock.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending July 1, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 1..$13,094,600

Week Ending July 1.

	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	107	106½	106¾	47
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	90	91	90	91	37
American Tobacco scrip	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	100
Ann Arbor 4s	94	95½	93	95½	105
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. rects	62½	63	62½	62½	7½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	103	102⅜	102⅞	201
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85	85⅝	85	85	423
Austin & Northwestern 1st 6s	100	100⅛	97½	97½	39
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100⅛	100⅛	100	100⅛	4413½
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	95	95½	95	95½	86
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	411
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	113	113	113	113	4
Brookly, Queens County & Suburban 5s	106½	107	106½	107	22
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103⅝	104	103½	104	53
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118½	118	118	6
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	91	91	91	91	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111½	111⅝	111	111	21
Central of Georgia consol. 6s	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	107
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	15
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41½	41½	41½	41½	1
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	13	13	13	13	8
Cent. of Ga., Middle Ga. & Atlanta 5s	102	102	102	102	8
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	119¼	119½	119¼	119¼	1
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	65
Central Pacific, Cal. & Ore. 6s, Speyer cfs.	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	4
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	88	88	88	88	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95	95¾	94⅝	95⅝	30
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	107½	108	107½	108	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	120	120	120	120	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	119½	119½	119½	119¼	22
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	111¼	112	111¼	111½	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	112⅝	112½	112⅝	112½	14
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105½	106½	105½	106¼	30
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	116¾	117⅜	116¾	117⅜	30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	5
Chicago & West Michigan 5s, coupon off	117	117	116	116	21
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	126
Chicago & Western Michigan 5s, coupon off	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	94	95¼	94	95¼	89
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Colorado Fuel Company 6s	105	105	105	105	2
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	4
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63½	65½	63½	65½	313
Colorado Southern 4s	88½	89½	88½	89½	391
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103⅝	62
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	100½	100½	13
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	13
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117⅜	118	117⅜	118	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Elmira, Cortland & Northern 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	33
Erie prior lien 4s	94⅝	95	92⅞	93¼	332
Erie general lien 4s	73	74⅝	72½	72½	306
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	103	103	103	103	4
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	102½	103	102½	103	21
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	106	106½	106	106½	16
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	65	65	65	65	1
Forth Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	82	82	82	82	12
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103½	103⅞	103½	103⅞	61
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	15
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113½	113¼	113½	113½	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	37
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½	132
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	12
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	105	105	104¾	104¾	16
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	9
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92¾	82
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113¼	114	113¼	114	40
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	78¼	79	78¼	79	4
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	50½	60⅝	50	50½	121
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93⅞	94	93⅜	93⅝	163½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67	68¼	66¾	68¼	120½
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	9
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115	115	115	115	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	111½	112¼	111½	111¾	40
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	68
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117⅜	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	52
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90¾	90½	90	90	134
Louis. & Nash., Nash. L. Fl. & Shef. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. 5s	100	109	109	109	2
Louisville & Nash. coll. trust 5s	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108¼	9
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109¼	109½	109	109¼	76
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122½	123½	122½	122½	48
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	4
Mexican Central 2d income	10¼	12¼	10¼	11⅞	96
Mexican International consol. 4s	•87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	58
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	98½	98½	98	98	20
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	2
Mil. & Northern 1st 6s, 1910, main line	121	121	121	121	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	98½	99	98½	98⅝	49
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105⅝	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89	89	89	89	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89¼	90⅝	89¼	90	29
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	92½	95	92½	95	106
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¾	118½	116¾	118½	16
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼	50
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86¼	86¾	86	86	11
Mobile & Ohio 1st ext. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	7
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	5
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	142	149	142	142	½
National Starch Mfg. 6s	102	102	102	102	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102⅜	24
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	103	103	103	103	4
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	112	112	112	112	5
New York Central extended 4s	103¼	103½	103½	103½	6
New York Central debenture 5s	107½	108¼	108¼	108¼	8
New York Central debenture 4s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107¾	107	107¾	80
New York & Harlem 7s, registered	194	194	194	194	3
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	1
New York & New England 1st 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4s deb. cfs.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	28
New York, Ontario & Western ref5s. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	38
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	100	100	100	101⅜	17
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95	95½	95	95½	130½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	102½	102	102½	6
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67	68⅜	67	67⅜	121
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	106¼	104¾	106¼	35
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	5
Northwestern debenture 5s, 1933	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	9
Northwestern consol. 7s	144	144	144	144	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	37
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	116	116	115½	116	17
Oregon Short Line Income A	93	94	93	94	99
Oregon Short Line Income B	72½	74	72½	73½	102
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	•2
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85	84¾	85	23
Peoria & Eastern income	20	20	20	20	29
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	25
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	7
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	100¼	100¼	100	100	22
Reading general 4s	91¼	91¾	89⅝	89⅝	89
Reading general 4s, registered	89½	89½	89½	89½	5
Richmond & Danville deb. 6s, stamped	100	100	100	100	13
Rio Grande Western 4s	101¼	102¾	100¾	102¾	104
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Rock Island general 4s	110¼	110¾	110	110¾	26
Rock Island 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	85	85¾	85	85¾	149
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s, stamped	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1

BONDS.

Week Ending July 1.

	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	25
St. Paul 1st. Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	123	124½	124	124½	12
St. P., M. M., Montana Central 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	119½	119½	119¼	119½	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	82½	83	80	80½	84
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99¾	100	99½	100	7
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107½	29
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	84⅞	85	84½	84½	35
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114	115	114	115	22
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	4
Southern Railway 5s	111½	112½	110¼	110½	97
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85	85	85	85	14
Standard Rope & Twine income	25	25	25	25	20
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	106	106¾	106	106¾	54
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109½	110	109½	110	9
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114	114½	114	114	24
Texas Pacific, Eastern Div. 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55	55¾	55	55⅝	112
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103⅝	104	103½	103¾	54
Third Avenue 5s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	2
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	99	99	24
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102½	103	102¼	103	4
Union Pacific new 4s	108	108¼	106¼	106¾	230
Utah Central guaranteed 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117	117	11
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Wabash 2d 5s	99⅛	102	99⅛	102	57
Wabash debentures, Series B	33⅞	34⅞	33¼	34⅞	402
West Shore guaranteed 4s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	11
West Short gtd. 4s, registered	115½	115½	115	115	9
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	69⅝	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	74
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	117	117¼	114⅝	114⅝	24
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	109	109	109	109	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	102	102¼	100	100¾	8
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	77	77	76¼	76¾	60
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	95⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95¼	255
Total sales					$13,025,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112½	20½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	113⅝	113⅝	3
United States 3s, coupon	108¾	109	108⅝	109	21
United States 3s, small	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	•41
Total sales					$48,600

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	98¾	99	98¾	99	21
Total sales					$21,000
Grand total					$13,094,600

•In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅛	Jan. 6	99	Feb. 3	99	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¾	July 1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113⅝	June 27
United States 5s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	129⅝	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	June 12
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111⅝	Feb. 6	112⅝	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	113	June 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106⅝	Feb. 23	109	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109¼	June 6	106½	Jan. 5	108¾	June 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅜	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108⅜	June 24

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109¼	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	8	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85¾	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, July 1, total transactions included 2,640,827 shares of stock, $13,025,000 bonds, with $48,600 Government and $21,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	July 2,'98.	July 1,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	1,128,394	2,640,827	1,512,433
Banks	.....	700	*2,000
Mining	3,600	1,000	*2,600

BONDS.

	July 2,'98.	July 1,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$12,887,200	$13,025,000	$647,800
State	.....	21,000	21,000
Government	17,000	48,600	31,600

*Decrease.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	7	Lake E. & West	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Lake S. & M. S. pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	4½
At., Top. & S. F.	2½	Manhattan	5
At. T. & S. F. pf.	3½	Minn. & St. L.	2¾
Anaconda Copper	1¾	Minn. St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	3½	Mo. Pacific	2½
Brook. Union Gas	5	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1½
Canada Southern	1½	National Biscuit	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. J. Central	1
Central Pacific	1½	N. Y. Central	3¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	6
Chi. Bur. & Q.	5	Norfolk & West	1½
Chi. Great West.	1	Northern Pacific	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf. B	3½	Nor. Pac. pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. deb. cfs.	2½	Northern Pacific	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Nor. Pac. pf.	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	4½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Penn. Railroad	6½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	3½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Pitt., C. C. & St. L.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	Pitt., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Pullman Car	3
Chi. & South. 1st pf.	1	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Chi. & South. 2d pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	3½
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	St. P. & Duluth	3
Denver & Rio Gr.	1½	St. P. & Duluth pf.	3
Den. & R. G. pf.	3	Southern Ry. pf.	2½
Det. M. & M.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Union Pacific	2½
General Electric	1½	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Gt. Northern pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
H. & Chicago	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Illinois Central	1½	Wabash pf.	1½
Lake Shore	1½	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2¾	1st pf.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1½	pf.	1½
Chi. Con. Traction	2½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Continental Tobacco	2	Stand. Distilling	1¾
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	1¼
International Silver	1½	Third Avenue	5½
Am. Air Brake	8	U. S. Rubber	1½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	5
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1
Brklyn W. & W. 5s	1	Ore. S. Line Inc. A.	1¼
C. B. & Q. 5s	1	Ore. S. Line Inc. B.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	2
Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
Col. & South. 1st 4s	1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1½
East Tenn., V. & G. con. 5s	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½	Ulster & Del. con.	1½
Mo. K. & E. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	2
Mo., Pac. con. 6s	1½	Wabash, deb. B	1½
Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s	2	West Shore 4s, reg.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. 1 r.	1½	Gni. H. & H 5s	1
3½s	1½		

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 2.—Last week's market was strong and not affected by the decline in cotton. Business was necessarily small, for the market is still much oversold. Calcutta is off now, but Karachee and Madras are still buying. China is becoming more important, and last week took various large lines. South America also was a fair buyer. Altogether the minor markets are promising.

Home trade was good, the market being in a better position than it had been for many years. Full prices were more easily obtainable, even with cotton 1d higher. Heavy sheetings were practically the only unsatisfactory spot. Yarns were firm, and any concessions granted were exceptions. Bundle yarns were sold to India, China, and Japan.

The German market was quiet. This is the dead season there; but advices from Mulhouse report a good business in cloths. The French market also is quiet, though prices are firm, and new business is hanging

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 1, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	..	Jun 30	87¾	May 10	95½	June 30	98	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	105¾	May 31	93¾	Apr 7	102¾	July 1	102¾	103
Do., registered	102¾	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 8	84½	85
Do., adjustment g. 4s	93½	Jan 3	78	Jan 3	85	July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	83¼	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	116	Jan 20	106	Jan 3	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	102	June 5	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	97	Apr 10	100¾	June 30	98	98¾
Do. do. 4s, 1948	102¾	May 25	100¾	May 12	101½	June 30	101½	101¾
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 96	..	..
Monongh. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	103½	Jan 11	111	June 5	112	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jan 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1908	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	93	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11¾	Jan 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 1st con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104½	May 10	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	102	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	113	Apr 20	108¾	Jan 3	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102¾	May 13	113	June 30	113	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	114½	..
Bkyn. C. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn Union 1st. 1st g. 5s, 1950	104	Jan 30	103¾	Jun 29	104	July 1	103¾	104
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	101¼	Jan 7	110¾	June 27	110¼	111½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jan 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	130	..
Do., coa. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	..
Chariest. & Savh. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1936	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Burl., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100½	May 15	100	Jan 10	108	June 24	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¾	May 19	111¾	Jan 3	115¼	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108½	Jan 4	111	June 29	108	100
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	100	Mar 6	111	June 28	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	80	90
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116¼	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	96	July 1	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41½	June 29	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 27	11	Apr 10	13	June 29	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	98½	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 28	100¾	May 1	101	May 17	102	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110	June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112¼	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	122¾	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	121	Jun 14	112½	Jan 7	119¾	June 27	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102¼	Apr 7	99¾	Jan 3	100¼	June 21	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115¼	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115¼	June 9	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼	Mar 11	103½	Mar 13	103½	Mar 15	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	100	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¾	Mar 20	100¼	Mar 23	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¾	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	125¼	June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110¼	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 4s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	106½	Apr 15	109	June 28	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au. 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	106½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¾	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¾	June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118¾	Mar 2	120	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119¾	June 30	119¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	118¼	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	96¼	Feb 2	90¾	Jan 4	95¾	July 1	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1992	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	105	Jan 5	108	June 29	105	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	100	102
Elks., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	July 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	June 21	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	114¾	Jan 9	117¾	June 29	114	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	103¾	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	111¾	June 30	111½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 15	125¼	Jan 6	132	June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾	May 1	116¾	June 12	117	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	106½	Jun 26	105	Feb 27	106½	June 26	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 28	105	June 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Apr 27	105¾	Jan 3	112¾	June 27	112½	..
Do., registered	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	Jun 2	111¾	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123¾	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	103¾	Apr 27	107	June 23	106	107
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	115¾	Feb 1	116½	Apr 21	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	138	June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¾	Jan 16	116	June 28	..	117
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	118¼	June 9	114	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	117	June 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171¼	Jun 9	160¾	Jan 7	171½	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¾	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160¾	Jan 10	168¾	May 20	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171¼	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	171	June 17	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	122¼	Mar 8	119¼	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115¼	No 30,98	119¾	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	123¼	June 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	120	Jan 19	132¼	May 25	129¾	..
Do., do. 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109¾	Dec 19, 98	113¾	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121¼	Feb 24	123	May 2	120¾	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	124½	June 30	120¾	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	125¾	June 16	122¾	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112½	Apr 18	111¾	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾	Jun 1	122¾	Jun 1	122¾	June 1	120¾	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 3	119	Apr 7	122	June 19	119¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127¼	Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¾	Feb 9	118½	May 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	114¾	Jun 28	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	126	June 17	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jun 6	142¾	May 4	144	June 27	144	145¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 19	113	June 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122¼	Mar 13	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106¾	Apr 12	107	June 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	100	Feb 3	100¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121¼	May 4	122¾	June 30	122	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110¼	June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	10, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	124	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113½	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	139¼	May 3	141	June 16	141	144
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb 1	125¼	June 29	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	142½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142½	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142¼	Apr 25	144½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114½	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¾	Jun 27	131¼	Jan 10	136¾	June 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 10	132	Jun 10	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 31	104¾	Jan 4	110¾	June 30	106½	..
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98¾	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 13	98½	May 13	98¾	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	100¾	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	137¾	June 24	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 2	134½	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	124	Jan 12	121	Apr 18	123½	July 1	131¼	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st g. 6s, 1930	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 28	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22,97	108	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122	June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 3	93¼	Jan 3	103¾	June 30	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	June 28	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	7r	..	..	..	119	Oct 28,97	119	..
Do., 2d g., 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 28	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jun 26	87¾	Jan 12	95¼	July 1	95	99
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Lou's Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102	June 30	101¼	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¾	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103¼	Mar 30	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Cl ev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¾	May 31	113½	May 31	118¾	June 14	118¼	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	June 30	84½	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	29	30
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¾	Jan 3	102	Jan 28	102¾	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137¾	Jun 6	135¾	May 11	137¾	June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. 6s, 1934	137¾	Jun 23	137¾	Jun 23	137¾	June 23	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134½	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	89	Jan 12	83	Jun 2	86½	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	74½	June 30	71½	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	89½	July 1	80	89¼
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	134½	Jun 7	134½	Jun 7	134½	June 7	125	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 28	142	May 4	142	May 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108¾	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145¼	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 8	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 29,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	142	June 27	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	121	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108¾	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	121	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Jan 24	114½	Apr 17	116½	Jun 29	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	106¼	May 4	106¼	May 25	..	106
Do., Improvement g. 5s, 1928	103¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	103¾	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	111¾	June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	105	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. Id. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17¾	Mar 25	18¾	July 1	18	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	109	June 23	100¼	100½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1925	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	116	June 14	113	115
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	108¾	June 20	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Jun 22	115½	Feb 15	118	June 22	118	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	112	No 11, 98	115	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	121	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1938	109½	May 1	106¾	Jun 7	109	June 28	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 10	97	June 24	.. ..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 10,98	.. ..
L. & N. L., C. & L.v.x. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	.. ..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	100½	July 1	100¼ 100¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	121⅝	June 30	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100¾	May 1	101⅜	June 23	101¾ ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118¾	Jan 4	122½	June 30	123 123½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jan 3	125	June 30	.. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1903	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	125	June 23	.. ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126¾	Feb 1	124	Mar 2	125½	June 27	125 ..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77	June 23	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16¼	Apr 3	20¼	June 14	20½ 22
Do., 2d con. Income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9⅝	Apr 18	11½	July 1	11¼ 12
Mexican Inter. ist con. g. 4s, 1977	88⅝	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87⅝	July 1	.. ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	103 ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	.. ..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115¼	Jun 27	110¾	Jan 18	115¼	June 27	.. ..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99	Jun 29	98¾	Jun 29	98¾	July 1	.. ..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	.. ..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	.. ..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105¼	Feb 16	103¼	Feb 4	105¼	Feb 16	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91⅝	Jan 3	93⅝	July 1	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	68¼	July 1	67½ 68½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	80	July 1	88 90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	90¾	Jun 30	86	Jan 19	89	July 1	89 91
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79	July 1	.. ..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtc. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95	Apr 27	.. ..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	106	Mar 29	101¼	Jan 3	105¼	June 30	.. ..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 3	118½	July 4	117¾ 118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 3	115	June 16	115 118
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Mar 14	91¼	Jan 3	98	July 1	96¾ 98¼
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96⅞	Mar 17	88	Jan 3	95	July 1	94 95
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	108	Apr 28	106	Feb 20	108	Apr 28	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 27	111½	Jan 17	115	Apr 20	.. ..
St. L. & Iron Mount, 1st ext.4½s,1947	106½	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	106¾	May 23	106¼ ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	105¾	June 13	105½ ..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	.. ..
Do., gen. con ry & id. grt.g.5s,1931	112	Feb 2	105	Jan 3	111¾	June 30	111 111½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	June 29	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 3	127½	June 30	.. ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	86	June 28	.. ..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109	June 13	.. ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	132	Jan 12	132½	Apr 8	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¾	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	105¾	June 22	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	.. ..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	.. ..
No. J. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114¼	Apr 5	116¼	June 29	113 ..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	112¼ ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¾	July 1	109 ..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¾	Jan 26	109 ..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1880-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	109 ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¾	Jun 28	103¾	June 28	102¼ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	102¼ ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103¼	Jun 26	103½	June 26	103¼ ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	101¾	Jne 30,98	103 ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	112	June 14	110¾ 111½
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112¾	Apr 14	.. ..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101½	June 23	101 102
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	.. ..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¾	Jan 4	102⅝	June 30	.. ..
Do., registered	103	Jan 26	98	Jan 4	103	June 26	.. ..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117⅞	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	117⅞	June 29	115 ..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	115	June 29	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108	No 5, 98	110 ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	.. ..
Clear'f. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	.. ..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	103⅝	June 14	104 ..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	104 ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	104 ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128¼	Apr 12	128¾	June 29	128 ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	.. ..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	June 16	.. ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	122½ ..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅝	Feb 8	102¾	Jan 28	102⅝	Feb 17	.. ..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	105¼	Jan 21	107	June 29	.. ..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	June 15	.. ..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¾	Jun 20	115	June 26	.. ..
Do., do., registered	116¼	Jan 5	114¾	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	.. ..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅝	May 5	106	Jan 3	111⅛	June 27	111 111¼
Do., do. registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 3	111	Apr 27	.. ..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	.. ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	100	May 1	110¾	June 20	.. ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 6	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120 ..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 24,98	127 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25,98	.. ..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107⅝	June 29	107 108
Do., do., registered	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	.. ..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 3	190¾	June 29	.. ..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	Apr 20	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126¾	Au 26,98	.. ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	.. ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	120	Jan 31	121½	June 20	118½ ..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113¼	Jul	113¾	July 1	113¾ ..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan	108¾	May 27	.. ..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106⅝	July 1	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan.	119¾	Apr 12	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117	Oct 25,98	.. ..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	132 ..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130	Sep 28,98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	105⅝	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	104⅝	July 1	104¾ 104⅞
Do., registered	104⅛	May 12	103	Mar 22	104⅛	May 12	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66½	May 9	67⅝	June 30	.. ..
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65¼	May 16	66¾	June 17	.. ..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119	June 15	.. ..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	.. ..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	135 ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128	No 25,98	132 134
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117¼	Au 30, 98	123 ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	106 ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100	June 29	.. ..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1998	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	95½	July 1	95¼ 96¾
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	92	Feb., 87	.. ..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ja 26, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	86 ..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75	May 25	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	110	Feb 16	114	June 9	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 5s, 1946	109	May 31	100¼	Jan 3	100	June 29	.. ..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133	Jun 22	128	Mar 1	133	June 22	132 ..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	.. ..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 28	108	Jan 7	116	June 30	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	94	Jun 29	85	Jan 7	94	June 29	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅛	Apr 13	65½	Jan 4	73¾	June 29	.. ..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	104¼	Jun 2	104¾	June 26	104 104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 90	105 ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	118	June 9	.. ..
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	.. ..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	.. ..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	116	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 13	114¾	Apr 13	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118¾	June 30	.. ..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	.. ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30,98	.. ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	106¾	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾	Ap 23, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140¼	May 1	140¼	May 1	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jul 8, 97	.. ..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	.. ..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	Apr., 96	.. ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	.. ..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 13,97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	116¼	Fe 24,98	113½ ..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, l. s.	101	Feb 20	90	Jan 19	90¾	June 29	.. ..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	96¼	Apr 3	94½	May	.. ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 22,98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 30, 98	.. ..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121 ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100	June 30	100 ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127	No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. June. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	.. ..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 99	.. ..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	95	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115¼	Jun 28	113	Jan 5	115¼	June 28	.. ..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	110	Jul 14,97	.. ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	95	Jan 5	100	June 7	.. ..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¾	Jun 28	96¾	Jan 31	100	June 27	.. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	81⅞	Jun 16	80¼	Jan 7	81⅞	July	80¾ ..
Do., do., registered	81⅝	Jun 16	80¼	Jan 7	81⅝	June 29	.. ..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¾	May 17	97¾	Jan 4	97¾	July	.. ..
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	89¾	May 11	87¼	Apr 20	89	June 27	89¼ ..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104¾	Jan 24	102¼	Feb	104	May	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 4-5s, 1940	74¼	Jun 29	73¼	Feb 17	74¼	June 29	74 ..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.
St. Jo. & Gd. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	82½	June 22	.. ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾	May 9	113⅞ ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114	June 12	113⅞ ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	113¾	June 10	113⅞ ..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	126½	June 28	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½	July 1	109¼ 110
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	101	June 23	102 ..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	80	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	88	June 22	88 90
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 3	101	June 19	100 ..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96	Apr 22	84¾	Jan 4	95⅝	July 1	95¾ 95¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	58¾	Jun 30	40¾	Jan 4	57½	July 1	57¾ 57½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½	Mar 9	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119¾ ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113	June 16	112 115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May 2	100	June 28	99 101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	121 ..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122½	May 2	123¾	June 21	121½ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	146½	June 24	143 ..
Do., do., registered	137⅝	Feb 23	137⅝	Feb 23	137⅝	Feb 23	.. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	119⅝	June 29	116½ 117½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	.. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	108	May 4	106 109
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	.. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122¼	Jan 13,98	.. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½	June 23	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan 24	117¼	June 28	.. ..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¾	Apr 17	110¾	Apr 27	111½ ..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24, 96	.. ..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar 13	106¼	May 12	105 107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 20,97	.. ..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¾	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	127 ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	.. ..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	.. ..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	June 6	113 ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 10	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	108 110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 9	103¾	July 1	101½ ..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 28	107	Feb 21	113½	June 26	.. ..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111	May 31	.. ..
Do., con. g. 4s, interest gtd. 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	86¾	June 30	80 90
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	139	Jan 20	139	Jan 21	.. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	.. ..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77¼	Jan 6	80	July 1	.. ..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	118	De 14, 98	.. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106¼	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103¾	July 1	.. ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	115	June 29	.. ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102½	No 11, 98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107½	June 30	.. ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97½	July 1	97½ ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23, 98	.. ..
Gila Val, G.con. N. R. 1st g.5s,1924	101½	Jun 29	104¾	Jun 30	104¾	June 30	104¾ 105
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112¾	Jun 29	103¾	Jan 3	110¾	July 1	109¾ 110¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110¾	June 13	.. ..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100½	Jun 22	100	Mar 3	100½	June 22	.. ..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	.. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	.. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb 1	105⅞	June 12	.. ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	118½	June 28	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr 27	115	Jan 6	118	June 29	118 ..
Georgia Pac. 1st gtd. g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	123	Jan 4	123	June 24	.. ..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½	May 10	.. ..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126¾	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126¾	June 24	.. ..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	.. ..
Do., deb., stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	106	Apr 19	100	June 26	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 29	110	Jan 5	116½	June 29	.. ..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	113½	May 13	113½	May 13	113¼	May 13	.. ..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	.. ..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,1924	94

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending July 1, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98¼	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	93	Jan 3	87¾	May 10	93¼	June 30	93	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	109¾	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102¾	July 1	102½	103
Do., registered	102¼	Jan 28	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 20	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¼	Jan 21	78	Jan 6	85	July 1	84¼	85
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1934	116	Jan 20	109	Jan 3	110	June 30	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1959	102	May 19	100½	Jan 13	102	June 5	99¾	100¼
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	97	Apr 10	100¼	June 30	98	98¾
Do. orig. gold 4s, 1948	102¾	May 25	100¼	May 12	101½	June 30	101¼	101¾
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	June 5	95	..
Monongia. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111	June 5	112	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jan 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1998	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	91	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	93	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 6s, Series A, 2043	82½	Jan 11	82	Jan 11	82½	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	81¾	Jan 23	80	Jan 16	82	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128¾	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104¾	May 10	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¾	Feb 28	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 9	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102¼	May 13	113	June 30	113	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	114½	..
Bkyn. C. & N. 1st con.gtd.g.5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	106¾	Jan 4	107	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 29	104	July 1	103¾	104
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	101½	Jan 7	110¾	June 27	110¼	111½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jan 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	130	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	..
Chesfield & Mahl. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Feb 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	108	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	June 24	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117¾	May 19	111	Jan 7	115¼	June 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada Southern 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108½	Jan 6	111	June 29	108	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	100	Mar 6	111	June 28	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91½	May 12	80	90
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	98	Apr 28	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 28	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	120	June 29	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	96	July 1	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41½	June 29	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13	June 29	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¾	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	98¼	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100¼	May 1	101	May 17	102	..
Do., 1st con. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	100¼	May 3	110	June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 28	113¾	Jan 4	122¾	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	121	Jun 14	112½	Jan 7	119¾	June 27	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	100	Jan 3	100¾	June 21	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	102	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115½	June 9	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs.	104¼	Mar 11	103½	Mar 15	103½	Mar 15	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	..	..	..	100	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¾	Mar 20	108¼	June 29	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E. 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 29,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¼	May 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112¾	Jun 19	112¾	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	125¼	June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¾	May 10	122	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	Jun 19	121¾	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	109	June 28	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105½	De 31, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¼	June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121¼	Feb 21	118½	Mar 2	120	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	119½	June 30	119¼	..
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jan 21	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96¼	Feb 2	90¾	Jan 4	95¾	July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jan 27	105	Jan 5	108	June 29	105	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	90½	Jan 28, 98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 28	101¼	Apr 29	100	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	July 1	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	106	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	105¾	Feb 24	100¾	Feb 24	105	Feb 24	105	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	114	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	114¾	Jan 9	117¾	June 29	114	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	106	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	103¾	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	111½	June 30	111½	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 21	132	June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 12	115¾	May 1	116¾	June 12	117	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	106½	Jun 26	105	Feb 27	106½	June 26	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	106	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	105	June 28	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jan., 98	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Apr 27	105¾	Jan 3	112¾	June 27	112½	..
Do., do., registered	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111½	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123½	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	107	June 23	106	107
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	118	Apr 3	115¾	Feb 1	116¼	Apr 21	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	138	June 30	137	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¼	Jan 16	116	June 28	..	117
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	106½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼	Jun 9	114¼	Jan 17	118¼	June 9	114	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108¾	May 17	92	Jan 10	107½	June 19	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	117	June 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160¾	Jan 7	171½	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 16	168½	May 20	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	171	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	171	June 17	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	122¼	June 8	119¼	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30, 98	119¾	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¼	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	123¼	June 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	132¾	May 25	129¾	..
Do., do., 1910	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 7, 98	113¾	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121¼	Feb 24	123	May 2	120¾	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	124¼	June 30	120¾	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	125¾	June 16	122¾	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112¾	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112½	Apr 18	111¾	..
Do., & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾	Jun 12	120¼	Apr 12	122½	June 12	120¼	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	123	June 19	119¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127¼	Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106½	Jul 0, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118¼	May 12	112½	Feb 9	118¾	May 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	114¾	June 26	111¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 1	120¾	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	128	Jan 30	120	Jan 30	120	June 17	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 3	142¾	May 4	144	June 27	144	145¾
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112¾	June 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½	Mar 13	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Jun 10	104½	Apr 12	107	June 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾	June 30	122	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109½	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	104	Apr 7	109	May 9	..	..
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110½	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110¼	June 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	124	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113½	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	139¼	May 3	141	June 16	141	144
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb 1	125¼	June 29	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	142½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142½	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142¾	Apr 25	144½	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	Jun 17	114¾	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¼	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	136¾	June 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	110¾	June 30	108½	..
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	103¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	88½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98¾	May ..	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98¾	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109¾	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	114
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P. Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	137¾	June 24	137	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134¾	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132¾	July 1	131½	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	109	Jul 22,97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	128	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	122	June 20	121	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	98¾	Jan 3	102¾	June 29	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99¾	June 28	99	100
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	110	Oct 26,97	110	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	114	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 98	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95¾	July 1	95	96
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jan 20	90¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Lou's Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103¾	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102	June 30	101¼	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¾	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103¾	Mar 30	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & C ev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118¾	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¾	June 14	118¾	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88¾	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	June 30	84½	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 30	29	30
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 26	102¼	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137¼	Jun 6	135¾	May 11	137¼	June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137¼	Jun 23	137¼	Jun 23	137¼	June 23	..	..
Cin. & Spirit. 1st M.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108¾	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	108¾	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	63	Jun 2	65¼	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	73¼	June 30	71½	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st con. 4s, 1929	90	Jan 13	85¾	May 13	89¼	July 1	80	89¼
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128½	Jun 15	126¾	Jun 15	126¾	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	134½	Jun 7	124¾	Jun 7	124¾	June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142	June 17	140	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	106	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¼	May 8	108¼	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145¼	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 6	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	142	June 27	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	121	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108¼	Jun 20	108¼	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	106	Aug 1,98	104	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	121	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 28	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	100	Feb 20	106½	May 4	105¼	May 25	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	106¼	June 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112¾	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	111¾	June 23	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1938	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	105	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. 1st gt.g.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17¼	Mar 25	18¾	July 1	19	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	105	Jun 13	109	June 23	100¼	109½
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	116	June 14	113	115
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	108½	June 20	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	118	Jun 22	115¼	Feb 15	118	June 22	118	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	112	No 11, 98	115	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	June 21	121	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106¼	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	109	June 28	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 10	97	June 24	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mar 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1900.	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109½	July 1	109¼	109¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅛	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅛	June 23	101⅛	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 3	122½	June 30	123	123½
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123	June 30	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	125	June 22	125	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	126¾	Feb 3	124	Mar 2	125½	June 27	125	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	10½	Apr 3	20¼	June 14	20½	22
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	11¾	July 1	11¼	12
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87⅝	July 1	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	103	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con g. 5s, 1934	115½	Jun 27	110¼	Jan 18	115¼	June 27	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g., 1949	99	Jun 29	98½	Jun 29	98¾	July 1	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105⅛	Feb 16	103½	Feb 4	105¼	Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	90	May 25	91⅞	Jan 3	93⅜	July 1	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65½	May 9	68¼	July 1	67½	68¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	80	July 1	88	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	90¾	Jun 30	86	Jan 19	90	July 1	89	91
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79	July 1	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95	Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	106	Mar 29	101¼	Jan 3	105½	June 30	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118½	July 1	117¾	118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115	June 16	115	118
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Mar 14	91½	Jan 3	98	July 1	96¾	98¼
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96¾	Mar 17	88	Jan 3	95	July 1	94	95
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	108	Apr 28	106	Feb 20	108	Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	115	Apr 20	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¾	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	106¾	May 23	106¼	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	Jun 13	105¾	June 13	105½	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	103¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	112	Feb 2	105	Jan 3	111⅜	June 30	111	111½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	June 29	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	June 30	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	86	June 28	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun 2	106	Jan 4	109	June 13	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	132	Jan 12	132¾	Apr 8	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108¾	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	105¾	June 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	114½	Apr 5	116½	June 20	113	..
Do., do., registered	117⅞	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	112¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109¾	July 1	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1890-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¾	Jun 26	103¾	June 26	102½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104⅜	Feb 5, 98	102	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅜	Feb 2	103½	Jun 26	103¾	June 26	103¼	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	101⅜	Jne 30,98	103	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¾	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	113	June 14	110½	111½
Do., do., registered	112⅝	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112¾	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	101¼	June 23	101	102
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¾	Jan 4	102⅜	June 30	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	103	June 26	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117⅜	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	117⅜	June 29	115	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	115	June 29	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108	No 5, 98	110	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A.1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	103¾	June 14	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	104	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st cer. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128¾	June 29	128	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1901	..	....	..	....	102	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	June 16	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	122½	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅝	Feb 8	102¼	Jan 28	102⅜	Feb 17	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	105¾	Jan 21	107	May 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	105½	Jan 3	105¼	June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅛	May 5	100	Jan 3	111¼	June 27	111	111¼
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	....	....	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	100	May 1	110¾	June 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 6	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	120	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 24,98	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107⅜	June 29	107	108
Do., do., registered	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	105½	Apr 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	190¼	June 29	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184	Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	128¾	De 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¾	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	120	Jan 31	121¼	June 20	118½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113¼	Jul	113¼	July 1	113¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106¾	May 25	103	Jan 3	108¾	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	Jun 1	103	Apr 12	106¾	July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117	Oct 25,98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	132	..
Do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130	Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	105⅝	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	104⅞	July 1	104⅝	104⅞
Do., registered	104⅛	May 12	103	Mar 22	104¼	May 12	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65½	May 9	67¾	June 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	66¾	Jan 17	65½	May 16	66¾	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	119	June 15	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	135	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128	No 25,98	132	134
Do., improvt. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	123	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¾	Jan 16	100	June 29	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	95½	July 1	95¼	96¾
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¾	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	86	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75	May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	110	Feb 16	114	June 9	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 5s, 1946	108	May 31	100½	Jan 3	103	June 29	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133	Jun 22	128	Mar 1	133	June 22	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	May 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 29	108	Jan 7	116	June 30	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	94	Jun 28	86	Jan 7	94	June 29	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74¾	Apr 13	65½	Jan 4	73¾	June 29	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	104½	Jun 2	104¾	June 26	104	104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114¼	Feb 15	118	June 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. rcts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	116	Mar 14	114¼	Apr 13	114¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30,98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	106¼	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140¼	May 1	140¼	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¾	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	106	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾	Apr., 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	Jun 2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	106	May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115¼	Fe 24,98	115½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾	June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., sng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	94¾	May 2	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	97	May 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 30, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May 9	100	May 9	100	June 3	100	..
Pine Creek guaranteed gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	122	Se 17, 98	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 24,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	102	No 26,98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1925	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 99	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115½	Jun 23	113	Jan 5	115¾	June 23	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	100	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Y. R. M. certificates	103¾	Jun 16	103¾	Jun 21	103¾	June 27	103¼	103¾
Pittsburg Co. gen. g. 4½s, 1907	97½	Jun 29	95¾	Jan 3	97¾	July 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	97½	Jun 29	96¾	Jun 1	97¾	June 29	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	103	Jan 30	97	Jan 3	102¾	July 1	..	..
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	104	May 11	97¼	Apr 20	97	June 27	..	104
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 16	104½	Jan 16	104½	Jan 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-5s, 1940	74¾	Jan 30	72¾	Feb 21	74¾	Jan 30	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan 27	81	Mar 27	82¼	June 22	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	112¾	May 9	113⅞	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¾	Mar 25	112¾	May 5	114	June 12	113⅞	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112¾	May 5	113⅜	June 10	113⅞	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919.	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126⅞	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	126½	June 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112¼	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½	July 1	109½	110
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¾	May 23	101	June 23	102	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	88	June 22	88	90
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	101	June 19	100	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96	Apr 22	84¾	Jan 4	95¾	July 1	95¾	96¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	58¾	Jun 30	40¾	Jan 4	57¼	July 1	57⅜	57½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar 9	108	Mar 7	108½	Mar 9	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122¾	Jan 19	120	Feb	8	120	Feb 8	120	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb	8	113	June 16	112	115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	100	May	2	100	June 23	99	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr	3	122	June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122¾	May	2	123½	June 21	121½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146¾	Jun 21	138¾	Mar	8	146¾	June 24	143	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb	23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan	5	119¾	June 29	116½	117½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	..	106½	May 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan	25	108	May 4	106	109
Do., do. registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan	24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	..	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar	18	137½	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan	24	117½	June 28	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110½	Apr	17	110½	Apr 27	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr	10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	106½	May 4	95	Mar	13	106½	May 12	105	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	..	100	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¼	Feb 15	125¼	Feb	15	125¼	Feb 15	127	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar	17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	..	104¾	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	..	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun	9	113¼	June 6	113	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, 1910	110½	Apr 6	110	Jan	10	110	Feb 27	108	110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan	6	103¾	July 1	101¾	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 28	107	Feb	21	113¾	June 26	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	Mar 17	111	May	31	111	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, interest gtd., 1912	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr	27	89¾	June 29	80	90
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	139	Jan	20	139	Jan 21	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan	3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	88	Feb 28	77½	Jan	6	80	July 1	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	..	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	..	106¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan	3	103¾	July 1	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	100¼	Jan	3	115	June 29	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr	20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	..	102½	No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	100¼	Apr 21	106	Jan	4	107¼	June 30	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan	3	97½	July 1	97½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	..	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val.,G.&W. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	107½	Jun 29	104¾	Jun	30	104¾	June 30	104¾	105
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan	3	110¾	July 1	109⅞	110¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	..	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan	4	110¾	June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100½	Jun 22	100	Mar	3	100¾	June 22	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	..	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar	18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb	1	105⅞	June 12	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	114½	Jun 28	114¼	Jan	14	118½	June 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr 27	115	Jan	6	118	June 29	118	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	123	Jun	8	123	June 24	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan	9	124½	May 19

In the Money Market.

Continued from Page 1.

Friday's flurry in rates was generally regarded as a temporary affair and was not considered serious. It had no effect upon the stock market, and the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday was also passed over as due entirely to temporary conditions and as not at all significant of the actual state of affairs in the loan market.

Time money was offered freely during the week at slightly higher rates than previously prevailed. Because of necessary renewals and the high rates in the call department, business in time accommodation was fairly brisk, the demand being much larger than heretofore. The offerings, however, were ample for the wants of stock brokers, many of whom took on larger loans than they now need in anticipation of coming stock-market activity. During the greater part of the week money was obtainable at 3 per cent. for ninety days and four months on railroad collateral, and at 3½ per cent. on mixed collateral. Where the security for the loan consisted chiefly of industrial shares, the usual rate was 4 per cent. At the close of the week there was a slight advance in rates for long time loans.

The demand for commercial paper was still large, and offerings found a ready market at comparatively low rates. The supply of good bills continued limited. Out-of-town banks were more eager than ever for choice names, and, in fact, all classes of bills were readily absorbed.

The Gold Movement.

The movement of gold from the United States to Europe is discussed by The London Statist as follows:

"There now seems little doubt that the gold shipments from the United States are directly due to borrowings for the purpose of easing the German money markets. But the shipments may not continue much after the turn of the half year, when money again flows back to Berlin, and the supply becomes more plentiful. Other circumstances have, of course, contributed to the movement of gold from the United States. A few weeks ago the purchases of sterling bills for the transmittance of the £4,000,000 of Spanish indemnity money largely denuded the market of supplies. Then came a demand for remittances from New York to London, first of £1,000,000 for repayment of money lent by the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate for the purpose of reorganization, and secondly of over another £1,000,000 to pay for stock bought by American investors from Europe, which had to be paid for at the settlement this week. Thus, in all, nearly £6,500,000 of sterling exchange was required for these two purposes. And upon this came the demand for loans by German houses to enable them to tide over the end of the half year. Such a combination of demands naturally made sellers of exchange hold out for high rates, hence the rise in the cable rate.

"The terms upon which money has been borrowed in New York for Berlin would appear to have been somewhat onerous. Time loans are there quoted about 3 to 3½ per cent., but in two or three months time, when loans mature, exchange will be much lower than at present, as the balance of trade will then be much more in favor of the States than it is now, and houses repaying loans may have to do so with an exchange of about 4.84. A difference in exchange of about 4 cents means an addition of about 3 per cent. to the rate of interest. Apparently, therefore, the German houses have been willing to pay a rate of 6 to 6½ per cent. for a small portion of the money they require to enable them to tide over the approaching pressure. When the loans mature they may, however, sell collateral."

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 29, 1899	£31,651,532	.....
June 30, 1898	38,534,607	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 29, 1899	75,379,100	$48,781,752
June 30, 1898	75,097,616	49,528,625
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 29, 1899	29,970,000	15,439,000
June 30, 1898	29,687,000	13,748,000
RUSSIA.		
June 29, 1899	95,765,000	5,192,000
June 30, 1898	111,869,000	4,459,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 29, 1899	36,194,000	12,751,000
June 30, 1898	34,949,000	12,632,000
SPAIN.		
June 29, 1899	12,470,000	13,401,000
June 30, 1898	9,834,000	4,291,000
ITALY.		
June 29, 1899	15,389,000	2,182,000
June 30, 1898	15,100,000	1,921,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 29, 1899	3,483,000	6,302,000
June 30, 1898	2,900,000	7,007,000
BELGIUM.		
June 29, 1899	2,995,000	1,407,000
June 30, 1898	2,913,000	1,457,000
Total for the week	$303,296,641	£105,548,752
Total preceding week	302,467,669	105,546,730
Corresponding date last yr.	317,866,223	95,943,625

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Saventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	248
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	108½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	108	108
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 6s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	90	92
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	96	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	20	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	33½	35½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	96	96
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	10	22
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	23½	24½
Worcester Traction pf.	105	106

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	56
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	38¾
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	98
Union Ferry, ex div.	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	220	225
Atlantic	210	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	420
Central	1980	..
City	390	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	365	..
Franklin	395	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	690	..
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Security	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	390	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	575	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	230	240
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	220	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	252	256
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	490	500
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	415	430
American Exchange	177	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	290	310
Broadway	225	..
Butchers & Drovers'	74	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	300	325
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	142	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	242½	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	380	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	320	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	425	..
Hanover	715	740
Hide & Leather	114	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	530	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	230	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	200	215
Merchants'	115	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	410	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	510	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	400	..
Produce Exchange	122	..
Republic	190	200
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	300	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	94	95
American Air Power	78	80
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	48	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	32	34
Beet Sugar pf., ex-div.	79	81
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11⅝
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	59	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	22	26
Distilling Co. of America pf.	60	62
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	18	22
Electric Boat pf.	43	46
Electric Vehicle	102½	105
Electric Vehicle pf.	113	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	1⅛	1⅜
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	26
General Carriage	33	..
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	90	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	29	30
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	68¾
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	76
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	67	68
Iron Steamboat	3	60
Iron Steamboat 6s	68	75
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	15½	17
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	55	58
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf., ex-div.	118½	120
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	8	9
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	105	106
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	83	84
National Salt	45	48
National Salt pf.	78	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12⅝	12¾
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	67	67½
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	25⅜	25¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	30	32½
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88½	90
Penn. Salt Mfg.	109	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	24
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17½	18
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	60¼	60¾
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	22	..
Royal Baking Powder, ex div.	99¾	100
Ruber Goods	..	25
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	80½	81
Safety Car Heating & Light	153	156
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	30
Standard Oil	461½	463½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Trow Directory, new	50	55
Union Steel & Chain	27	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67¾	68
Union Switch & Signal	85	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	125
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	37
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com.	20	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝
United Verde Extension	7⅛	7¼
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7⅛
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68⅝
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2⅜	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	84	85
Buffalo (N. Y.) stocks	9¾	10½
Central Union Gas bonds	106	107
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	20
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	93	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	62	67
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	250	310
New Amsterdam	36	37
New Amsterdam pf.	61	62
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103¾	105
New England Gas & Coke	23	..
New England G. & C. bonds	80¼	80¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	110	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	96	97
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	214	217
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	..
Old Colony, ex div.	202¼	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
Unit. N. J. R. R. & C. Co., ex d.	274	..
Valley of New York	113	..
Warren	175	..

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing July 1. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899 5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	....	10	June 21	8¾	June 20	10 June 21, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16 June 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
8¼	9¼	**B. & O. Southwestern** tr. r..	19,767,300	....	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	7¾ June 23, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	July, 1899 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
100	106½	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
32	34½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	35	Jan. 3	30½	Mar. 25	35 June 6, 1899
71	75	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	78	Jan. 14	69	May 9	75 June 12, 1899
100	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
92¾	94½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 Ap. 1 5, 1899
180	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 June 4, 1898
8	9	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	16¾	Jan. 25	10¾	Mar. 28	11 May 2, 1899
37	41	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct., 1896 1¼	45	Apr. 26	37¼	June 23	37¼ June 23, 1899
2	5	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	8¾	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6 May 10, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8¾	Jan. 7	5	Feb. 6	*5 June 14, 1899
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,179,800	....	22½	Jan. 9	16	Mar. 5	*15 June 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	180	Jan. 26	180	Jan. 26	180 Jan. 26, 1899
53	55	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
75	85	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Apr. 17, 1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	90	Apr. 28	*90 Jan. 3, 1899
110	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug., 1898 6	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	....	85	May 12	63	Jan. 4	85 May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	....	14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	11 June 22, 1899
380	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899 1	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾ Jan. 14, 1899
80	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1899 2	85	June 13	70	Jan. 7	*85 June 13, 1899
55	60	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 10	43½	Jan. 3	*62 June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,553,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15 June 6, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	26¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*101¼	June 23	*99¾	June 12	*101¼ June 23, 1899
3	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	26,000,000	....	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½ June 20, 1899
17	18	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	17¾	Jan. 20	16	May 2	*16½ June 15, 1899
35	40	Keokuk & Western	5,500,000	Jan. 1, 1898 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 June 23, 1899
72	75	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	72 June 24, 1899
65	70	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
111	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*113 June 24, 1899
183	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899 3½	*185	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185 June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
3	4	Nat. Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	8½	Jan. 7	3½	June 15	3½ June 21, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	....	8⅝	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½ May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	*Jan., 1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	39	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37 May 11, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	133 June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
69	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
8	10	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	10⅛	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8 June 2, 1899
82	87	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*87 May 10, 1899
55	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,014,400	Apr. 17, 1899 2	67¾	Feb. 21	50½	June 6	59¾ June 6, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4 June 10, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghi	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
2½	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4	Apr. 13	2¼	June 14	2¼ June 14, 1899
83	38½	**Rio Grande Western**	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36 May 3, 1899
77¾	79½	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	May 1, 1899 1¼	80	June 8	66	Jan. 3	*80 June 15, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	125¾	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
3¾	5	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	3¾ June 24, 1899
10	12	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	....	17¼	Jan. 9	9	June 1	10 June 19, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 1½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 30, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	530,525	July, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140 June 12, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 1, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	2,692,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	138¾ June 19, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1899 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	.....	..	.....	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,812,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	*98 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r.	2,540,200	....	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 3.

American Malting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line of Virginia—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books close.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Continental Bank—Dividend payable.
Empire State, Idaho Mining and Development Company—Books close.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—Books close.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close.
National Carbon Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Stock Exchange—Closed.
Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 4.

All Exchanges closed.

Wednesday, July 5.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books Close.
Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Gramophone Company—Books close.
New York News and Old Point Railway and Electric—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago—Dividend payable on special stock.
United Traction Company, Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, July 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance—Dividend payable.
Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.

Saturday, July 8.

Binghamton (New York) Gas Company—Books close.
New Orleans Gas Light Company—Books close.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $11,423,250. The banks now hold $14,274,550 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $8,015,600, a decrease in specie of $11,537,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $855,200, a decrease in deposits of $3,877,000, and a decrease in circulation of $3,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 1,'99.	June 24,'99.	July 2,'98.
Loans	$798,884,000	$775,868,400	$620,985,800
Specie	182,469,100	194,006,400	186,070,200
Legal tenders	58,090,400	58,945,600	62,462,600
Net deposits	965,127,950	969,004,950	750,074,400
Circulation	13,583,500	13,586,600	14,650,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 1,'99.	June 24,'99.	July 2,'98.
Specie	$182,469,100	$194,006,400	$186,070,200
Legal tenders	58,090,400	58,945,600	62,462,600
Total reserve	$240,559,500	$252,949,000	$248,532,800
Reserve required against deposits	226,281,950	227,251,200	187,518,650
Excess of reserve above legal require.	$14,274,550	$25,697,800	$62,013,850

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$22,530,375	$22,284,575	$43,091,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,988,775	52,172,325
Jan. 21	34,698,625	31,273,250	57,067,850
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35,619,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,075	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	36,511,525	37,437,050	51,832,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	35,688,450	55,625,150
Feb. 25	30,334,900	32,159,325	57,120,975
March 4	24,378,125	29,428,500	58,536,925
March 11	22,205,000	22,721,425	52,862,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,857,425	28,351,475	48,893,150
April 1	15,494,550	25,720,850	47,996,375
April 8	15,018,825	25,720,800	47,696,575
April 15	19,471,525	27,346,075	48,998,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,425
May 6	19,251,950	43,910,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,098,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,816,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,823,100	53,841,100	47,691,475
June 17	39,060,200	50,272,800	48,390,650
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$14,274,550	1894	$74,803,350
1898	62,013,550	1893	1,231,725
1897	41,384,875	1892	18,086,600
1896	20,328,250	1891	15,465,075
1895	32,173,700	1890	8,846,950

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@61.

Bar silver in London was 27¾d per ounce, and in New York 60c. Mexican silver dollars, 48½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 564,200.48 ounces of silver bullion.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, July 2.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 12,287,000 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease, 625,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 13,630,000 pesetas.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

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JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

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James Roosevelt, Chas. W. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly, Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon, Bernard M. Shan'ey,
Ed. N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield, James D Layng,
James Ross Curran.

TRUST CO. OF AMERICA

STOCK

DEALT IN.

Chas. R. Sickels Co.,

20 Broad St., N. Y.

INVESTMENT STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Bonds, Stocks, and Investments

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$10,873,381
Week ended July 1, 1898	8,256,801
From Jan. 1, 1899	200,076,377
From Jan. 1, 1898	223,488,494

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 27, 1899	$8,738,977
Week ended June 28, 1898	8,478,395
From Jan. 1, 1899	227,650,584
From Jan. 1, 1898	245,894,173

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$14,852
Week ended July 1, 1898	3,754
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,839,191
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,937,768

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,075,942
Week ended July 1, 1898	3,795
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,088,095
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,634,689

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,061,090
Week ended July 1, 1898	2,041
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,267,875

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$64,303,079

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$40,020
Week ended July 1, 1898	32,501
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,870,458
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,327,255

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$775,934
Week ended July 1, 1898	923,990
From Jan. 1, 1899	24,667,894
From Jan. 1, 1898	21,760,133

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$726,905
Week ended July 1, 1898	880,480
From Jan. 1, 1899	22,791,806
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,422,878

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$63,881
Week ended July 1, 1898	36,255
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,706,249
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,265,023

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,851,876
Week ended July 1, 1898	929,785
From Jan. 1, 1899	49,755,990
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,394,822

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1899	$5,787,995
Week ended July 1, 1898	893,530
From Jan. 1, 1899	39,957,681

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$43,880,201

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2@15 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £162,951 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the prevous week was 42.44, became 37.59 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 14,400,000f gold and lost 2,800,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market week. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾, less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼, less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¾@94 13-16, and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 and 40@40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, ⅜c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@⅛c discount; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN
HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.
Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

July Investments.

Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R'way Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1934.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
R. & A. Division First Consolidated 4s, due 1988.

Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1947.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls First 5s, due 1938.

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba Railway Co.
Montana Extension First 4s, due 1938.

New York, Lack. & Western Railway Co.
Terminal and Imp. Mtge. 4s, due 1923.

Chicago, Burl. & Quincy Railway Co.
Refunding Mortgage 3½s, due 1949.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1921.

Florida Cent. & Peninsular Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 5s, due 1943.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
New Orleans & Mobile 2d Mortgage 6s, due 1930.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
St. Louis Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1951.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Louisville Division & Terminal First Mortgage 3½s, due 1953.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1925.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Mortgage 4s, due 1939.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1949.

Manhattan Railway Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1990.

Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 4s, due 1996.

Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1926.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
Gen'l & Collateral Trust 5s, due 1997.

N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.
Purchase-Money Mtge. 4s, due 1949.

Edison Electric Illu. Co. of Brooklyn
First Consld. Mortgage 6s, due 1939.

Kings County Electric Light & Power Co.
Purchase-Money 6s, due 1997.

Missouri Edison Electric Co.
First Consld. Mortgage 5s, due 1927.

These and other choice investment securities for sale at prices to net the investor from 3¼ per cent. to 5 per cent. Descriptive lists furnished upon request.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

27 and 29 Pine St., New York.

Worrall & Hurlbutt

Members of New York Stock Exchange
DEALERS IN
Stocks, Bonds, Investment Securities.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Arizona Ter. Funding 5s.
Key West, Fla., Water 6s.
Rochester Railway.
Syracuse Rap. Trans. Ry.
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.
Globe Street Railway.
SAMUEL H. BARROWS, 38 Broad St., Dealer in Municipal, Railroad, Traction, and Gas Securities. Telephone, 2825 Broad.

$25,000 Brewsters Granite Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.

DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.

Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.

Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.

Price 98 Flat.

Subscription books will close without notice.

HATCH & COX

Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER
$50,000
State of Massachusetts Gold 3 1-2s
DUE 1938.
Coupon.
Price on application.

$50,000
American Bell Telephone 4s
DUE 1908.
Price on application.

FOOTE & FRENCH, Bankers,
BOSTON, MASS.

FOURTH STREET
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	$1,500,000
Surplus	1,400,000
Deposits	25,000,000

DOUGLAS & JONES

Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

Jacob Rubino,

3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK
BROKER AND DEALER IN
Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities
That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION

ACKERMANN & COLES,

20 Broad St., N. Y.
Telephone 4345 Cort.
SPECIALISTS IN
Royal Baking Powder P'f'd,
International Silver Bonds and P'f'd Stock,
Trust Company of America,
Standard Oil Trust.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) NEW YORK,
OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE, THE FOLLOWING
INVESTMENT BONDS:

$150,000
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
GOLD 3½s

100,000
STATE OF TENNESSEE
COUPON OR REG. 3s

100,000
STATE OF LOUISIANA
COUPON 4s

50,000
NEW YORK CITY
REG. 3½s. (Tax exempt.)

50,000
CITY OF BROOKLYN
REG. 4s. (TAX EXEMPT THROUGHOUT N. Y. STATE EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.)

100,000
CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
GOLD 3½s

25,000
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,
GOLD 4s

25,000
BOROUGH OF WALLINGFORD, C't.
3½s

100,000
N. Y. CENTRAL & HUDSON R. R
GOLD 3½s

100,000
CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RY.
GOLD 3½s

100,000
CHI., BURLINGTON & Q. R. R.
3½s

100,000
CHI., ROCK ISLAND & PAC. R. R.
GOLD 4s

100,000
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
GOLD 4s

25,000
MONTANA CENTRAL RY.
GOLD 5s. (GUARANTEED BY THE GREAT NORTHERN RY.)

25,000
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALB. & CHI.
(MAIN LINE) 6s

25,000
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED R.R.
FIRST 6s

25,000
CHICAGO & NORTHWEST. RY.
CONS'D FIRST 7s.

WE ALSO OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
Columbus and Ninth Av. 1st 5s.
Lexington Av. and Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s.
N. Y. Gas and Electric Lt., Heat and Power Co. Purchase Money 4s.
Missouri Edison Elec. Co. Gold 5s.
People's Gas Lt. and Coke Co. Refdg. Gold 5s.
PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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NEW YORK.

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MILLS BUILDING,
Telephone, 1875 Cortlandt. Broad Street, NEW YORK.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.
Moffat & White,

BANKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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Bonds and Investments,
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Telephone 3280 Cortlandt.

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Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
FLOYD & MOORE

Bankers and Brokers,
71 BROADWAY.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,
No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.